The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3723. | NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1863. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Rebel Reports to Friday, the 28th.

An Overwhelming Attack Upon the Enemy's Rifle-Pits on Wednesday Evening.

The Bombardment of Sumter and Wagner Still Proceeding.

Our Forces at Work in the Trenches Before Wagner.

No Further Attempt to Shell the City.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of to-day has the following:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The enemy's attack on our rifle-pits on Wednesday night was about 7 o'clock, in overwhelming force.

On Thursday the firing on both sides was slow, with no unusual incidents.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 28.

The bombardment of Sumter and Wagner proceeds sluggishly.

The enemy is working hard in the trenches in front of Wagner.

No further attempt has been made to shell the city.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Interesting Incidents of the Reduction of Sumter.

Under date of Aug. 23, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes from Morris Island:

"On Tuesday we experienced a terrible storm of rain, wind and drifting sand. The tents blew around in a terrible manner, and the sand filling one's eyes was anything but agreeable. Splendid firing was made during the morning, and Sumter's battle-flag was again cut away. She replies but little, and her marksmanship is very poor. The ironclads went in again and played on Wagner for a few hours, answered by richoche shots from the fort, and then withdrew. The wall of Sumter looks worse and worse. The arches are all exposed, and the sea-face wall is punished very severely with our heavy projectiles. When I awoke on Wednesday, at least one inch of sand covered my army-bed, and the spring-tide was washing four feet of the bank away within a yard of my tent door. One-half of Gen. GILLMORE's staff tents had been torn down by the wind, or had been undermined by the advancing surf. The wind was blowing a perfect gale, and the shipping in the fleet were tossing about in terrible style. The transport *New-Jersey* lies aground on the beach, and must prove a wreck. One man was killed and two wounded during the night. Every fifteen minutes a cluster of iron messengers were hurled into the rebel works. 'You can see daylight' now, as the phrase runs, through Sumter's walls. The James Island batteries threw shell into the marsh all day, but of course did us no damage. On Thursday morning two deserters came in from Fort Gregg, nearly naked, starved, and bleeding from various bruises received in gaining freedom from rebel tyranny. They had been in Sumter a few days previous, and tell us that the first shot we fired at Sumter passed through the gorge-wall, and exploded in the bakery on the east side. The second passed over the gorge-wall, broke the parapet on the east face, and burst the steam-chest of a steamer lying on that side, killing all her crew. Charleston, they say, is entirely deserted, except by those who are too poor to go away, and the rebels themselves feel very despondent about the fate of their city.

There are 800 troops in Fort Sumter, and all would be glad to desert if they had the chance. The fire from Johnson did us considerable damage to-day; a Lieutenant of the Fortieth New-York and about 20 enlisted men were either killed or wounded. It seems that our vigilant (!) navy allowed two vessels to run into Charleston with new English ordnance last night. We have been apprised for the past fortnight that the attempt would probably be made soon. There are as gallant men in the fleet before Charleston as those brave boys who assaulted Wagner the other night, but they are badly commanded. Oh! for the spirit of the dead FOOTE, or the dashing energy of the living FARRAGUT! About 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon DAHLGREN signaled to Gen. GILLMORE: 'I'm going in with all my iron-clads against Sumter.' A half hour thereafter two Monitors went within two thousand yards of the fort without firing a gun, then turned round, came back, and Sumter, with a keen bravado, sent two saucy shells at the retreating cheese-boxes. Thus ended the attack, heralded with such a warlike announcement. We forbear comment.

All night our batteries bellowed, and the morning light of Friday found us 'peppering' the old fort in the best style. About 10 o'clock, Col. HALL, Provost-Marshal-General, and Capt. BROOKS, the skillful engineer of our works, went with a flag of truce to Wagner. They carried a secret communication to Gen. BEAUREGARD. About 150 approved letters from the North were passed within the rebel lines. The rebel colors were a third time cut away from Sumter. The gorge wall to which we have so often alluded is that fronting Morris Island. On the end nearest Charleston a defence of sand-bags has been piled up, and this is as yet uninjured; the rest of the wall is in ruins, arches and all; the sea-face fronting the harbor is perforated with about fifty indentations made by solid shot. At 11 o'clock at night we opened fire upon the City of Charleston from a gun the boys have christened the 'swamp-angel.' A thick woods on James Island screens all but the steeples of the city from our view. Sixteen explosive shells went flying over the trees into the place where Charleston ought to be. This is but the preface; we have ten pieces which will do the same, and the next time incendiary, and not explosive materials will warm the foe. The fire alarm bells rang, and the steam-whistles blew at a terrible rate. We doubt not but the shells reached the destined mark. Seven deserters from Fort Moultrie delivered themselves up to the navy. They came away in a small boat by night, and report the garrison all desirous to escape. They themselves, and all the force on Sullivan's Island, are North Carolinians, and are thoroughly tired of this war. They corroborate the statement of the last deserters as to the feeling in Charleston, the effect of our first shots at Sumter, and they say that we have thoroughly battered the east wall of the fort. I was awakened several times during the night by a most terrific cannonading. Both sides seem intent on doing this night all the injury in their power.

Just at daybreak BEAUREGARD sent a message to our General, from which it is clearly proved that our shots went into the city proper. BEAUREGARD in his usual bombastic style, tells GILLMORE that his firing in the dead of night upon unprotected women and children, will brandish his name in this and the Old World, for all time, as the greatest of monsters. It was four pages of his usual style, and enclosing remonstrances from the English, French and Spanish Consuls against burning the city. The latter Consuls say, 'that although all the women and children are removed from the city,' &c., thereby falsifying BEAUREGARD's pathetic appeal. An answer was returned in an hour, but to-night it will be in a more substantial and appreciative form. The flagstaff was again cut away on Saturday noon from Sumter's walls. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon a rebel steamer with flag of truce hove in sight, and was brought to by a gun from the *Ironsides*. A small boat was sent off, and when it grew dark they were still in conference. Something of importance has doubtless transpired. At daybreak this morning we observed all the Monitors close into Sumter, Moultrie firing, and not a reply from us. Has Sumter surrendered? Certain it is she did not fire at our war vessels. Why did they not open their batteries at such close range? At 6 o'clock they were all out in the harbor again. A flag of truce at 11 o'clock this morning was sent toward Wagner. GILLMORE has sent word to the Admiral that his work was done. He was sent there to destroy Sumter, and that duty is accomplished. The country looks now to the navy. Are they equal to the emergency? We shall see."

CONFESSION OF A CHARLESTON MAN.

LAMENTATIONS OVER "OUR POOR AFFLICTED CITY"—DISSATISFACTION WITH BEAUREGARD—OPINIONS OF DAHLGREN AND DUPONT.

An intelligent gentleman of Charleston, who has been from the first an earnest supporter of the rebellion, wrote the following letter to a friend in Philadelphia, which reached him, *via* Wilmington, N. C., and Nassau:

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3.

* * * Our poor afflicted city is at present the centre of attraction of the whole Confederacy. The great struggle has come at last, and I fear the most disastrous results will follow. Yet our people have determined on a vigorous resistance, and will fight to the last. Most of the guns of Fort Sumter are being removed to James Island, and the other works in course of construction to harass the Federal operations. The Fort is being strengthened in all conceivable ways by sand bags, cotton bales, &c., and every precaution has been taken to enable it to show fight, yet I fear that it will be compelled to succumb to the monster guns of GILLMORE.

Fort Moultrie, you know, cannot hold out for any length of time, and good old Pinckney would crumble as an egg-shell at the first attack. Our main dependence will be on our earthworks, which have been clearly demonstrated to be the only works capable of effectually resisting heavy ordnance, notwithstanding "Bombastic" BEAUREGARD's skillful engineering.

The people are very much incensed at BEAUREGARD. The *Mercury* is particularly severe on him. He has shamefully deceived us with his everlasting braggadocio, which, alas, will cost us dearly. I would that the authorities at Richmond had sent us a leader with more brains and less talk.

The reduction of our city is, in my opinion, a mere question of time; though should even Sumter fall, the enemy will have heavy work yet before them to reach the city.

Still the Federals have obtained a foothold on Morris Island, (thanks to BEAUREGARD's engineering skill,) from which I doubt his being able to dislodge them.

The general impression prevailing here is, that with the reduction of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, the obstructions will be removed, and the New-Orleans game played upon us. Should such be the case, I fear the rash counsel of the hot-headed men in our midst will prevail, and our beautiful city fall a victim to the torch.

DAHLGREN is not thought much of here. He has by no means the ability of DUPONT, but is simply working out the structure of which DUPONT laid the foundation, yet he will no doubt take all the honors which of right belongs to another. It provokes me to see your Northern papers giving him so much credit for that which he does not deserve.

DUPONT was much admired and feared here, and it was a relief to us to learn of his removal. He had great genius (notwithstanding his reckless attack with the iron-clads), and that is more than can be said of his successor.

The loss of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson was indeed a fearful blow to our hopes, as it cuts us off entirely from the country west of the Mississippi. Already we are beginning to feel its effects, in the general rise of the necessaries of life, for through Texas we obtained enormous supplies.

Should Charleston fall, Mobile and Wilmington will be our only remaining ports of entry, and they, you may be sure, will not be left us quietly long.

Our race is nearly run. I tremble at the coming of Winter; the suffering will be terrible. Business is, and has been, at a stand still for some time. Hainestreet is completely deserted. It is, indeed, a doomed city. Would to God we could have peace once more. I am—we all are—sick of war.

The people are rapidly leaving the city. Our family left last week; Mr. —— will follow to-morrow. None remain but those too poor to get away.

* * * * * * * *

Provisions are very scarce and high, yet we continue to get from —— all the luxuries—said luxuries being no more than what the poorest of your Northern men have daily, yet our richest families can get no better.

* * * * * * * *

BRAGG is an imbecile; he will be superceded by JOHNSTON, who, by the way, has not too many friends on account of his not showing fight at Vicksburgh. The Southwest is lost to us beyond redemption. LEE and DAVIS are at loggerheads undoubtedly; neither wishes to shoulder the Gettysburgh failure. We are neck deep in mire, and I fear our end is not far off.

* * * * * * * *

The heat with us is intense, and without ice we all but suffocate. Water does not seem to quench our thirst; but were that our only suffering, we should indeed have reason to thank God.

OPERATIONS NEAR WASHINGTON.

Doings of Moseby's and White's Guerrillas.

Moseby Believed to be Mortally Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Some of SCOTT's Nine Hundred have recently been making reconnoissances on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. There was no appearance of the enemy on Thursday, but at 1 o'clock yesterday morning two pickets, belonging to a force of 61 men, who were stationed at Edwards' Ferry, when about two miles above, were fired upon, one shot striking ALONZO PICKET, of Company D, going through his jaw and inflicting a dangerous wound. They were both captured, and after being deprived of their horses and arms, were permitted to return to camp.

On their arrival Capt. HALLECK immediately set out with 16 men to reconnoitre the Canal, without encountering any enemy until he arrived within half a mile of the Ferry, when his advance of four men were captured by a party of rebels, and on looking toward the camp he saw it in possession of between 300 or 400 of the enemy, supposed to be WHITE's or MOSEBY's men.

During the absence of the reconnoitering party this camp was attacked, and one of the rebels is known to have been killed, and the reserve which had been left here scattering and falling back on another encampment of a regiment under Capt. CAMPBELL, at Muddy Branch, when the entire body, numbering about eighty men, retired from the line of the Canal to the hills in the rear, where they were, when last heard from, drawn up in line of battle.

Our force at Muddy Branch yesterday captured two men, one of whom admits he piloted STUART into Maryland previous to the battle of Gettysburgh.

Official information was received to-day at Gen. HEINTZELMAN's headquarters of a skirmish on Monday last between a detachment of the Second Massachusetts cavalry, California regiment, and MOSEBY's men.

This attack by MOSEBY was made at Coyle's Tavern, on Little River Turnpike, some few miles this side of Fairfax, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Our men, numbering only twenty-five, were attacked front and rear at the same time, but fought manfully.

Our loss was two killed, three wounded, and nine taken prisoners, together with all the horses our men had in charge, fifteen of which, however, were afterward recaptured, leaving eighty-five still in the hands of the rebels.

The loss of the enemy was one Captain and one Lieutenant killed, and one Lieutenant and three privates wounded.

MOSEBY himself was wounded in two places—in the side and in the thigh. His wounds are regarded as mortal.

Col. LOWELL pursued the enemy from Centreville as far as Nicker's Gap, but they succeeded in making their escape by reason of having constant remounts of fresh horses.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New-York Regiment.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 29

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New-York regiment of Albany, will arrive here to-morrow afternoon.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Arrived, steamer *Constitution*, from Panama.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Last Rebel Card Played by Jeff. Davis.

Call for Five Hundred Thousand Negro Troops.

Their Freedom and Fifty Acres of Land Promised to Them.

Four Rebel War Vessels Run Into Wilmington Harbor.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The steamer *C. W. Thomas* has arrived from Newbern with Lieut. STERLING, of Gen. PECK's Staff, as bearer of dispatches.

Rebel papers received at Morehead City say that JEFF. DAVIS *has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to call out 500,000 black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.*

A dispatch from the blockading fleet says that on the morning of the 17th inst. a large sloop-of-war of ten guns, with the British flag flying, swept past the blockading steamers and immediately hoisted the rebel flag and passed into Wilmington, which is the fourth rebel war vessel which has run this blockade within six weeks.

Two Rebel Spies Captured.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 28.

Two rebel soldiers recently made their way into Norfolk, Va., and after taking notes of everything of military interest in and about the city, attempted to return to Richmond, but were captured before passing our lines. They are now prisoners in Fort Norfolk, and it is expected will meet their deserts in a few days. Their names are WILLIAM T. BACKUS and NATHANIEL WILKERSON.

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE.

Additional Particulars and Incidents.

The Leavenworth *Times*, of Tuesday, has the following additional particulars of the fearful tragedy which was recently enacted at Lawrence:

MURDER OF TRASK, THORP AND GRISWOLD.

Shortly after their arrival in the city, a detachment crossed the ravine to the west side, and, surrounding the houses, called the citizens out and shot them. A party went to the residence of Dr. GRISWOLD, and with demoniac yells, said "the d—d s—s of b—s must come out of there." Mr. TRASK, and, we believe, Mr. THORP, were boarding with Dr. GRISWOLD, and all three of the gentlemen went out of the house by the front door, when they were immediately taken prisoners. Their names were asked, and as the answers were given, each in turn was deliberately shot down. Mr. TRASK was recently married, and his young wife stood by, a witness of her husband's assassination. Mr. GRISWOLD leaves a most amiable lady and two children to lament his loss.

MURDER OF MR. STONE.

Mr. STONE was killed by one of a party which remained in town after the main body was gone. They remained with the avowed purpose of killing Miss LYDIA STONE, her father and brother, and for that purpose ordered all in the house to form a line outside. Hearing this, Mr. STEPHENS went up stairs, and informed Miss STONE that she, as well as himself, was marked for a victim, and asked if she would not try to escape. The brave girl replied that it would be useless, that they would probably kill some of them, and that she would share the danger; "it might as well be her as any of the others." During the confusion which ensued in front of the house, Mr. STEVENS and Mr. STONE, Jr., escaped by a back door and secreted themselves on the bank of the river. Finally the house was cleared and the citizens formed in a line outside, when the villains commenced questioning them, asking their names, where they were born, &c. A gentleman answered, "Central Ohio," when one of the party remarked, "that is worse than Kansas," and shot him, the wound, however, not being fatal. A lady in the house was then fired at, when Mr. STONE commenced to remonstrate with them, was immediately shot, the ball entering the left side of the head, killing him almost instantly.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

We are indebted to Mr. WM. KEMPF's account for the following scenes and incidents:

Citizens without arms, who came to the door in obedience to their call, would be shot at sight. Several were shot down while on the sidewalk, and when the buildings burned, their bodies would roast. Others could be seen in the burning buildings.

Judge CARPENTER was shot once, and fell; his wife and daughter immediately threw themselves upon him, but a fiend placed a pistol between them and shot him through the back, killing him instantly.

Mr. RIGGS, District-Attorney, was saved by the coolness of his wife. They were in the yard when a savage rode up and prepared to shoot. Mr. RIGGS started to run, when the ruffian, who was mounted, drew on him. Mrs. R. pulled the reins of the horse and the ball did not hit. He shot again, but she pulled the rein and her husband escaped.

Mr. DIX had been taken prisoner and his house set on fire, when one of the fiends told him if he would give them his money he would not be killed, otherwise he would. Mr. DIX went into the burning house and got a thousand dollars and handed it over. He was told to march toward the river, and had not proceeded twenty steps when he was shot dead from behind. Mr. HAMPSON, clerk of the Provost-Marshal, had a revolver and tried to defend the few things he had saved from the Johnson House. His wife interfered, and they told him if he would surrender he should be treated as prisoner and be safe from harm. He surrendered, and was immediately shot from behind, the ball entering near the spine and coming out near the kidneys in front. The wound is not considered fatal.

In one instance the wife and daughter of a man threw themselves over his body, begging for his life. But one of the marauders deliberately thrust his revolver down between the two women and killed the man.

"One of the first persons out was Col. DEITZLER. The sight that met us when coming out I cannot describe. I have read of outrages committed in the so-called dark ages, and horribly as they appeared to me, they sink into insignificance in comparison with what I was then compelled to witness. Well-known citizens were lying in front of the spot where their stores or residences had been, completely roasted. The bodies were crisped and nearly black. We thought at first that they were all negroes, till we recognized some of them. In handling the dead bodies, pieces of roasted flesh would remain in our hands. Soon our strength failed us in this horrible and sickening work. Many could not help crying like children. Women and little children were all over town hunting for their husbands and fathers, and sad indeed was the scene when they did finally find them among the corpses laid out for recognition. I cannot describe the horrors; language fails me, and the recollection of scenes I witnessed makes me sick when I am compelled to repeat them.

Capt. BANKS surrendered the Eldridge House by waving a white flag from the window, and was promised that the ladies should be treated with respect, and that the men should be regarded as prisoners. The party were then sent to the Whitney House under escort, being followed all the way by three or four of the gang, crazed with drink, and totally regardless of the decencies of modesty in their remarks to the prisoners. One man was shot while the prisoners were passing toward the Whitney House, but upon the interposition of QUANTRELL's authority they were not further injured.

The Eldridge House was ransacked from cellar to garret, and plundered of everything which could tempt the cupidity of the guerrillas. Trunks were cut open, clothing taken, ladies' wardrobes seized or ruined, and the house fired in the drug-stores below, from whence the flames rapidly spread, and in a short time the noble structure was only a heap of ruins—the second destruction upon the site.

Plunder was carried off on pack horses, and each private of the rebel gang must have been greatly elated by his share of the stolen money, as all the safes in the city were cut open or blown up by filling the keyholes with powder. In some instances the keys were demanded, and a refusal in every case was a death warrant, and compliance scarcely better. The amount carried away by the gang will probably exceed $75,000.

Eighteen soldiers out of twenty-two, belonging to the Fourteenth regiment, were killed, with a number of the Second colored.

The ladies exhibited, in many instances, the greatest degree of calmness and courage. Among the noble women of the second sacking of Lawrence, Miss LYDIA STONE will always be remembered as a "ministering angel," moving with quiet grace among the throng of sufferers, attending to their wants and speaking words of comfort and cheer. There are many others whom we should be glad to mention, but the names have escaped us, and we are compelled to delay a tribute we would willingly pay to the ladies of Lawrence.

The search was particularly directed for Gov. CARNEY and Gen. LANE, the rebels having heard that both were in the city. LANE's lucky star and a neighboring corn-field saved him, and the Governor was in Leavenworth.

The Lawrence Sufferers—Relief Asked for.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Aug. 29.

In behalf of the sufferers of the Lawrence massacre we make this statement and appeal. The loss of life already reported by the Press is substantially correct. The loss of property a million and a half dollars. Hundreds are homeless and destitute. The business portion of the city is entirely destroyed, together with nearly a hundred dwellings. Leavenworth and the neighboring cities have already contributed largely, but much assistance is yet needed. Aid can be sent to PETER REDNOUS, Chairman of the Aid Committee of Lawrence, President J. M. WELDER, and M. J. PARROTT, H. J. ADAMS, and NELSON MCCRACKEN, Leavenworth Aid Committee.

Great Meeting at Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 29.

The *Democrat*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, which says:

"The largest meeting that was ever held in Leavenworth assembled last night.

Gen. JIM LANE offered resolutions which were unanimously passed, calling on loyal men on the border that can be spared from home to assemble at Panola on the 8th of September, with such arms and ammunition as they can procure, and organize themselves into companies of twenty men each, under a Captain of their own choosing.

Gen. LANE spoke for two hours, saying that the people of Kansas must depend upon themselves for protection, and exhorting every man to be ready to meet at a moment's notice.

Hon. A. C. WILDER offered a resolution in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, stating that the tragedy at Lawrence was directly chargeable to the imbecile and inefficient commander of this Department, and demanding of President LINCOLN the immediate removal of Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

Mayor ANTHONY offered resolutions that the counties of Platte, Clay, Buchanan and Andrew, in Missouri, be held responsible for any rebel outrages north of the river, the penalty to be "total devastation" of a line 40 miles wide along the frontier.

All the resolutions offered were most enthusiastically adopted.

Several speeches were made, bitterly denouncing Gen. SCHOFIELD and Gen. EWING, and the policy pursued by them in this Department.

Gen. EWING telegraphed Gen. LANE to-day saying that he would defend Lawrence and Kansas, and requesting him to use his influence to prevent a raid on Missouri.

Gen. LANE replied that he would assemble with 5,000 men on the 8th of September, and tender their services to him, (Gen. EWING,) and that if they were rejected he (LANE) would appeal to a higher power.

Gen. EWING has placed two companies of troops in Platte City, to protect the citizens there against the "Avengers" from Kansas.

A large number of men from the army of Gen. PRICE are organized into guerrilla bands in Clay and adjoining counties, preparing for raids on the border.

The *Sentinel*, published in Weston, Missouri, was destroyed on Thursday night by a party of enrolled Missouri militia. The paper was loyal, and has done much good for the Union cause.

FROM BERMUDA.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The Gen. Lee Chased for Nine Hours—Three Hundred Bales of Cotton Thrown Overboard.

The Florida Sighted with a Prize in Tow.

The smack *Pacific*, Capt. APPLEMAN, from Bermuda in five days, to P. T. BARNUM, arrived yesterday. She passed, going in to Bermuda, the Confederate steamer *Gladiator*, from Wilmington, N. C. The Confederate steamer *Robert Lee*, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived Aug. 23. She had been chased for nine hours by a United States gunboat; had thrown overboard 300 bales of cotton to escape. Aug. 26, lat. 35°, long. 67°, passed a steamer steering east, having a ship in tow; supposed her to be the privateer *Florida*, with a prize ship in tow. The cook of the smack had been on board of the *Florida* for fifteen days, and is certain she was the *Florida*, as she passed close to the smack. The *Pacific* brings a number of rare fish for BARNUM's Aquarium.

SERIOUS TROUBLES IN ST. GEORGE'S—LARGE QUANTITIES OF COTTON BURNED.

The Bermuda *Gazette* gives an account of the proceedings in St. George's, showing that serious troubles are occurring there relative to negro laborers, who have demanded higher wages for work on discharging rebel vessels. Several assassinations have occurred, and incendiarism is frequent.

A large quantity of cotton has been burned, and thrown into the bay to extinguish it. The rebel steamers *Cornubia* and *Eugenie* were at the wharf where the fire occurred, and sent their crews to extinguish the flames. A meeting of citizens was held, and a reward of £200 offered for the arrest of the incendiary.

The steamers *Fanny* and *Jeannie*, from Halifax, and *Florida*, from Nassau, had arrived, consigned to BOURNE, a well-known rebel agent. The rebel steamer *Phantom*, from Wilmington, with cotton, arrived 10th.

Brisk Volunteering in New Jersey—5,000 Men Already Raised—Three New Batteries Complete, etc.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 29.

Volunteering in the State of New Jersey is proceeding very briskly.

About 5,000 men have been obtained since Gov. PARKER's proclamation was issued.

Three new batteries are complete and one regiment of cavalry and two regiments of infantry will be completed during the coming week.

Almost every township in the State is at work, and it is expected that in a few days the quota of New Jersey will be filled by voluntary enlistments, thus doing away with the conscription.

No Draft to be Made in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 29.

It is announced this morning that no draft will be made in this State.

Officers of the army sent home to secure drafted men are instructed to open recruiting stations for enlistments.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

DEATH OF GEN. PEMBERTON CONFIRMED

Union Meeting in Greenbriar County, Tennessee.

Preparations for a Military Movement at New-Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Late information from Vicksburgh confirms the death of Gen. PEMBERTON. He was shot by Texan soldiers. No particulars of the affair are given.

A numerously attended Union meeting was recently held at Pelham, Greenbriar county, Tenn. Resolutions were passed expressive of a desire to return to the Union, repudiating the act of secession passed in 1861, and recommending a reorganization of the State.

Gen. GRANT was tendered the hospitalities of Memphis on Wednesday last.

There was 600 Illinois troops on the steamer *Courier* when she collided with the *Des Arc*. Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition and all the guns and knapsacks and baggage of the soldiers were lost.

The Fourteenth Army Corps has been transferred by Gen. GRANT to the Army of the Gulf. Preparations were making at New-Orleans, on the 19th inst., for a movement in some direction.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Particulars of the Cannonade of Chattanooga—One Steamboat Destroyed and another Disabled—The Enemy's Guns all Silenced—Bridge Burned Across the Tennessee—Reported Arrival of Johnson and Removal of Bragg.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

STEVENSON, ALA., Monday, Aug. 24, 1863.

Last night the attentive agent of the Associated Press at this point furnished you, by telegraph, with the facts in reference to the cannonade at Chattanooga. It is necessary to do little more than recapitulate them here.

It was Col. J. T. WILDER, the indefatigable leader of the Seventeenth Indiana, and commander of a brigade in Gen. REYNOLDS' division, who had the honor of giving Chattanooga the first hostile salute it has received since NEGLEY paid his respects to it more than a year ago.

On the evening of Aug. 20, Col. WILDER's mounted force, the advance of the Army of the Cumberland, reached the east foot of Walden's Ridge, from the summit of which they had that morning surveyed, with astonished eyes, the extensive valley of the Tennessee.

Early next morning Col. FUNKHOUSER, of the Ninety-eighth Illinois, was sent with two regiments of mounted infantry and two pieces of rifled cannon to reconnoitre the position of the enemy at Harrison, or Harrison's Landing. They found the river guarded at this point by a brigade of rebels with four pieces of artillery. They were posted behind fortifications erected upon three of the neighboring hills, and in rifle pits along the banks of the stream.

Two companies of men sent in another direction, found the enemy guarding the ford at the mouth of the Chicamanga above Harrison's Landing. Here, also, they had constructed rifle pits.

With the remainder of his command, consisting perhaps of 1,200 men and four pieces of artillery, WILDER boldly resolved to beard the lion in his den, and accordingly set out for Chattanooga. A rapid march down brought him opposite the famous town. So utterly unlooked for was his coming, that a horse ferry-boat plying quietly back and forth over the river, came within an ace of falling into his hands, his men getting within fifty yards of it before they were discovered. When WILDER first appeared the rebels had but three small pieces of artillery in position.

Unlimbering their own guns in short order, our artillerists opened upon the enemy in fine style. Two steamboats were at the landing upon the other side of the river, one of which was sunk, and the other badly disabled by our shells. When the firing first commenced the large boat made desperate efforts to get up steam and clear out, but the terrible missiles arrested her proceedings, and soon sent her to repose quietly upon the bottom of the Tennessee.

The cannonade commenced at about 10 A. M., and continued at intervals until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Every piece from which the enemy opened was eventually silenced, although they fired with no less than nineteen different guns. But few of their shots, however, could reach Col. WILDER's position, as the pieces they used were mostly 12-pound howitzers and 6 pound rifled. The missiles from these in almost every case fell short. Capt. LILLY's Indiana battery did splendid execution against the rebel works, frequently throwing shells directly into the embrasures, and sending his round shot bounding and ricochetting over the immense parapets, which seemed to be at least 15 feet broad.

At length the rebels got a 32-pound rifled cannon into position, and trained it against LILLY's guns. Most of its shots fell far wide of the mark, but one, fired with more accurate aim than the rest, struck plump into the midst of our artillerists, killed four of LILLY's horses, and took off a leg of ABRAM MCCOOK, one of his Corporals. This was the only casualty amongst WILDER's men.

About 5 o'clock the enemy's firing seemed entirely to cease, and after that everything was quiet upon the Chattanooga side, scarcely a rebel being seen. A pontoon bridge of forty-seven boats was stretched up the river, along the eastern shore, ready to be swung across. WILDER endeavored to get possession of this, but as the river is only about six hundred yards wide at this place, the attempt was frustrated by a line of sharpshooters posted advantageously on the river bank.

Previous to his attack upon Chattanooga, WILDER had some skirmishes with rebel cavalry during his march over the mountains, in which he had killed two, wounded several, and captured forty. The loss of the enemy in the cannonade of Friday could not, of course, be ascertained.

Yesterday, a portion of WILDER's command boldly crossed the Tennessee opposite Shell Mound, and burned the small railroad bridge over the Nicojack, thus destroying for the time all communication between the rebels at Chattanooga and those in the vicinity of Bridgeport.

The stories told of the arrival of JOHNSTON near Chattanooga, and the removal of BRAGG, are not, I think, credited at headquarters. Nevertheless, both events may at any time take place. The junction of JOHNSTON's forces with the Army of Tennessee can alone check the advance of ROSECRANS, and BRAGG may at any time be sacrificed to appease the fierce resentment of the rebel soldiery. Y. S.

Gen Burnside's Advance.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER TO HIS ARMY.

Gen. BURNSIDE, before he left Camp NELSON, on his march toward East Tennessee, issued the following important order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
CAMP NELSON, Aug. 14, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 2.—I. The General Commanding calls upon all members of his command to remember that the present campaign takes them through a friendly territory, and that humanity and the best interests of the service require that the peaceable inhabitants be treated with kindness, and that every protection be given by the soldiers to them and to their property.

II. Officers will enforce the strictest discipline to prevent straggling, any ill treatment of citizens, depredations or willful destruction of private property; and each officer will be held strictly responsible for offences of such nature committed by men under his command.

III. No prisoners will be liberated on parole, but will be conducted under guard to the authorities appointed to receive them.

IV. It must also be distinctly understood that this war is conducted for national objects, and that any desire which may exist on the part of soldiers to avenge their private wrongs must yield to a proper observance of the well-established usages of civilized warfare.

V. Prisoners of war, particularly the wounded, will be treated with every consideration consistent with their safe keeping, and any ill treatment or insults offered to them will be severely punished.

VI. Whenever regimental evening dress parades are held, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer to see that the Chaplain, or some other person, in his absence, holds some short religious service, such as the reading of a portion of the Scriptures, with appropriate prayer for the protection and assistance of Divine Providence.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Burning of Minister Pruyn's Residence—Vacillating Course of the Japanese.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

KANAGAWA, Monday, June 22, 1863.

Since my last, of May 12, until within a few days, nothing of special importance had occurred relative to the existing difference between this and the English Government. Interviews between high officials took place; promises were made, and postponements asked for until the 11th inst., when matters appear to have been amicably settled, by the Japanese official appointed by the Government for their settlement, signing a written obligation to pay the indemnity demanded at short intervals of time, the first to be made on the 18th. The arrangement at the time was not officially made known, but became noised about during the week, and the community generally congratulated themselves that the speck of war that sometimes had assumed so large proportions was about disappearing.

Previous to all this, however, in the latter part of May, we had a renewal of an excitement of another kind. Reports were rife of the lawless doings of the "Ronins," (disgraced retainers of Daimios,) both in Yeddo and on the road from Maico. In the former place robberies and murders were daily committed by them, until the Government professed to become seriously alarmed for the safety of our Minister, residing there, and for the Consul and missionary families residing at Kanagawa proper, as well as for the foreigners residing at Yokohama. Additional guards were stationed at all these places. No hostile demonstrations were made until one Sunday afternoon. Mr. WALSH, a gentleman attached to the British Consulate, was over at Kanagawa, and while standing at the door of a tea-house was rudely accosted by two of these vagabonds, who manifested their disposition by offering to draw their swords, but were prevented from doing any mischief by Mr. WALSH quickly drawing his pistol and holding them at bay, in the meanwhile retreating. He had no time to gain his horse, but hurried on foot to gain the ferry landing, a distance of half a mile, in order to cross over the bay to Yokohama, the others following him. When he reached there the soldiers at the guard-house would not let him pass over, but held him for several hours, until they received an order from the Mayor of the town to let him go.

The men who committed the assault were coaxed away, instead of being arrested, and there the matter appears to have dropped, Mr. WALSH being told, for his satisfaction, he had no business to be over there, although merely taking advantage of a right guaranteed to all. During that week every effort was made to induce the United States Consul and others to remove to Yokohama. This was resisted for several days, until at last the officials stated they could no longer afford them protection there, and accordingly they were induced to remove, with the promise that it should only be temporarily. To add to the excitement, on the morning of the 25th inst. news was received from Yeddo that the residence of Gen. PRUYN, the United States Minister, had been completely burned down during the night, destroying nearly all his personal property, including a valuable lot of silks, lacquer-ware, &c., leaving himself and son barely a change of clothing. Unfortunately, it was raining very hard at the time, and continued to do so most of the next day, so that many of the articles that were saved from the fire were nearly destroyed by water. The papers of the legation were saved in a somewhat damaged condition.

The General continued to stay at Yeddo for about a week afterward, living in a small detached building that had escaped the flames, until arrangements had been made to rebuild the house. At present he is residing at Yokohama. How the fire took place is a mystery, as it occurred in a portion of the building seldom used, and in which there is no occasion to have fires. The hour (1½ o'clock A. M.) at which it took place, and at a time when all fires in the kitchen would be put out, hardly favors the idea of its being an accident, although such may be the case; but, taken in connection with the wish frequently expressed by the Government that the Minister would remove to Yokohama, leads to a suspicion that the hand of the incendiary has had something to do with it.

When the 18th arrived, the Japanese officials pleaded some trivial excuse for a postponement of the payment until next day; but when morning came they entirely backed down from their agreement, declaring they would not pay a dollar, on the ground that the official sent to arrange matters was not authorized to enter into such a one. Of course, such a willful repudiation of a written obligation put an end to any further negotiations, and, accordingly, the English Minister turned the whole affair over to Admiral KUPER to enforce its payment. He made known to the public his decision in the case, through the British Consul, Mr. WINCHESTER, who called a meeting of the English subjects for that purpose; also, to other nationalities through their respective Consuls. Yesterday, the 21st, Admiral KUPER made known through the same source the fact of the affair having been placed in his hands, and his determination to take active measures, and calling upon the inhabitants to take means to secure their personal safety and property, more particularly calling upon those having families to send them on board ships in the harbor as early as possible; subsequently offering the steamer *Coromandel* as a place of refuge.

To effect all this a period of eight days would be allowed before active hostilities would commence, unless the Japanese took the initiative.

It is with regret I have to inform you of the wreck of another fine American ship on this coast, to add to the unusual number of other splendid ships lost in Eastern waters the past year. The ship *Viking*, Capt. TOWNSEND, from Hong Kong, bound for San Francisco, with a cargo of four hundred and sixty Chinamen, was lost on Prince Island, one of the Japanese group, lying off Simoda about fifty miles. The Captain had experienced adverse easterly winds all the way up from Hong Kong, which prevented him getting fairly clear of the land, and together with the strong currents that prevail on the coast of Japan, drove him ashore on the night of the 4th of June.

All hands were saved, the only person receiving any injury being the captain, who had his left leg severely injured by being caught in the rigging while endeavoring to avert the disaster. He is now recovered. The day after the wreck the captain, steward and stewardess put off with several of the crew for Simoda, in two of the ship's boats, and from there they, without the men from the crew, were sent up to Yokohama in Japanese boats. The United States steamer *Wyoming*, now lying here, went the next day to the relief of the ship, stopping at Simoda, and taking the boat's crew with them. A sad spectacle presented itself. The Chinamen had frightened the officers and men from on board, and had set to work plundering and destroying. On the return of the *Wyoming* they were all taken to Simoda, and left in charge of the Japanese, the crew, with the officers in charge, being left at the ship to dismantle it, and save all the property possible.

Owing to the incorrectness of their position as laid down on the published charts, these islands are a source of great danger to ships passing up from China to San Francisco.

JUNE 24.—After several attempts to reopen negotiations, the Japanese paid this morning as much of the money as was due. The matter may now be fairly considered settled, and peace once more prevails, at least for the present.

KANAGAWA, June 24, 1863—10½ A. M.

After my letter was mailed, and everybody was congratulating themselves on the prospects of peace, it has become publicly known that the Japanese have written to the several Ministers of the foreign Powers, declaring all the ports open for commerce closed, and ordering all foreigners out of the country within thirty days. What this new phase in public affairs will produce is not difficult to imagine. War seems inevitable; in fact, it is a declaration of war by the Japanese themselves. They say they paid the money only because they promised to do so.

A council of the foreign Ministers is now being held, but what course of action will be decided upon is not yet known. It is hardly possible anything very definite can be decided upon prior to the sailing of the vessel which carries the mail, as from all appearances they (the Japanese) are determined to execute their threats. DAIMIO.

State Politics.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 28.

The Union Convention for the Second City District this evening appointed Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE, Hon. LYSANDER FARRAR, and C. D. TRACY, delegates to the State Convention. The Judicial delegates are in favor of renominating Hon. E. DARWIN SMITH for the Superior Court.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 29.

The Democratic County Convention of Sullivan County, in session at Monticello, yesterday elected Hon. T. N. NIVEN as delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Aug. 29.

DENNIS MCCARTHY, AUSTIN MYERS and CARROLL E. SMITH, were to-day elected delegates to the Union State Convention, from the Second Assembly District Convention of this county.

Murderous Assault.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

A convict in the House of Correction, named DAVID SAUNDERS, made a murderous assault on THOS. A. PARKER, one of the overseers, last night, inflicting dangerous, if not fatal, wounds with a knife. SAUNDERS hails from New-York, and was sentenced for burglary.

OUR ISTHMUS CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

All Quiet—Political Affairs in Chili—Railroad Building—Adjournment of the Bolivian Congress, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1863.

The regular British mail steamer *Valparaiso*, from South American ports, arrived here on the morning of the 5th inst., with 19 passengers, the mails and the following cargo:

For Southampton—113 zeroons bark, 23 pkgs. general merchandise, and $281,693 specie.
For Liverpool—10 pkgs. general merchandise, 275 bales cotton, 481 bales wool, 51 bales orchilla weed, and 162 bags copper ore.
For New-York—114 zeroons bark, 17 bales goatskins, 67 do. wool.
For Panama—150 pkgs. general merchandise.

Dates by the *Valparaiso* are, Valparaiso, July 18; Lima and Callao, July 28.

There is nothing much in the way of news from the entire coast. In Chili domestic politics and the Santiago and Valparaiso Railroad, together, about absorb the public mind.

The Congress has brought upon itself the indignation of the people by its evident plotting to overthrow the present Administration, for the restoration of the old and detested Montt-Veras party. The Administration, since the discovery of the object of the Congress, may be considered strong enough to overcome all opposition.

The great Santiago and Valparaiso Railroad is so far completed, that on the 1st of July an engine was run over the entire length of the line. The arrival of the engine at Santiago was made the occasion of the most unbounded rejoicing.

All that now remains to be done before the road can be opened to general traffic, is to place the immense iron superstructure upon the Marquis Bridge. It is expected that this will be accomplished by the 18th of September, the anniversary of Chilian independence.

Mr. MEIGS, an American, and formerly well known in California, is the contractor with the Government for the building of this road. The works under his management have been pushed forward with great energy, and the people he has served seem no way lacking in desire to do him honor.

At a meeting held at Santiago, it was determined to raise by public subscription a sum sufficient to have an extra large portrait of Mr. MEIGS painted, the same to be presented to Mr. MEIGS on the day on which the first train passes from Valparaiso to the Capital. It was afterward resolved to honor Mr. LLOYD, the Superintendent Engineer, in this manner. Both gentlemen will also be the recipients of gold medals, in acknowledgment of their services.

Little attention is paid in Chili to the declaration of war made by Bolivia. The Chilian Government has sent some 80 or 90 soldiers into the disputed territory to act as police and keep order.

It is reported that the Bolivian Government has been forwarding troops from the interior toward Cobija, with a view of seizing the islands of Mejillones.

The discovery of a vein of saltpetre of pretty fair quality, in the disputed district, will probably place a new difficulty in the way of any amicable adjustment.

Very severe weather is reported to have prevailed for some days along the Chilian coast. A number of disasters are mentioned, but none among American shipping.

El Mercurio has a letter from Mendoza, of date June 30, in which it is stated that the revolutionary chief FLORES, in Uruguay, is making steady and rapid progress. The defeat of a portion of the Government forces, on the 2d of June, has had a most demoralizing effect upon the Government party and its troops. President BERRO is said to have given up all hope of making any successful resistance to the revolution.

In the Argentine Republics matters are about as usual. The Indians had made forays into several districts and retired unpursued, with all the cattle they could find.

At Cordova a revolution had been started and Gov. POSSE was obliged to retire. A friend of Gen. URQUIZA's was acting as Governor.

The Government was concentrating troops to crush the revolution at once.

The Bolivian Congress has adjourned, having accomplished nothing beyond the declaration of war against Chili, and a vote of thanks to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for his able exposition of the question of the boundary between Bolivia and Chili.

The President has appointed Señor LOMAS FRIAS, Minister from Bolivia to the Chilian Government, with special instructions in regard to the present difficulties.

From Peru the only item of news informs us that the Commission for the adjustment of United States claims on Peru has finally been arranged, and will soon be ready for work. Gen. HERRAN, Ex-President of New-Granada, and at one time Minister from New-Granada to the United States, has been chosen Umpire by the Commission.

The anniversary of Peruvian Independence, the 28th July, was celebrated throughout the country with more than ordinary enthusiasm. There is nothing new in business circles anywhere.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Arrival of the Governor Elect—A Correspondence between Mosquera and Moreno—State of Society, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1863.

The British mail steamer *Guayaquil*, from Guayaquil and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 13th inst., bringing 19 passengers and the following freight:

For Southampton—4 bales hats, 842 bales bark, 10 bales sarsaparilla, 2 bales samples. For Liverpool—470 packages India rubber, 4[illegible]2 bales bark, 4 bales cotton, 234 bales bark. For New-York—253 bags cocoa, 1[illegible]0 bales bark, 1[illegible]8 packages India-rubber, 8 packages sundries. For Punta Arenas—1 [illegible]. For Acapulco—110 bags cocoa, 11 packages sundries. For Panama—1,653 bags cocoa, 318 bales bark, 75 bales tobacco, 27 packages India-rubber, 25 packages hats, 1[illegible]2 packages general merchandise. Specie—For Europe, 8 pkgs., valued at $7,014; For Panama, 4 pkgs., valued at $1,237; total $8,251.

Among the *Guayaquil's* passengers was Gen. PEREGRINO SANTA COLOMA, Governor elect of the State of Panama.

The General is a young man, a great favorite with almost everybody, and met a most enthusiastic welcome. On the 13th inst. he entered formally upon the duties of his new office.

A correspondence has just been published here, which is causing some discussion. It appears that on the 15th of May last, Gen. MOSQUERA, Provisional President of the United States of Colombia, addressed a letter to Gen. MORENO, President of the Republic of Equador, proposing that the two Presidents should meet upon the frontier of the Republics for the discussion of projects of great interest and importance to both countries.

There is little doubt that the prime object of MOSQUERA in seeking this interview was to propose, or at least hint at, a Union between the two States. This has been a pet project with MOSQUERA for years, and there is a large party in this country that would go to any extremity to accomplish it.

MORENO, however, suspecting what would happen, while he cordially acceded to the proposed meeting, took care to decline beforehand, in his own name and that of his people, any discussion of any project looking to the union of the Republics under one Government.

It is stated by many that Gen. MORENO, in this matter, is in opposition to a very large and powerful party in Equador. Yet however that may be, it is evident that the annexation can only be accomplished at this time by revolution, involving a great waste of life and treasure.

The meeting of the Presidents will occur on or soon after the 20th. It was originally fixed for the 15th, but the time was too short. MOSQUERA is one of the shrewdest politicians, as well as best Generals, of Spanish America, and important results to these countries may flow from this apparently insignificant conference.

The last Legislature of this State granted free pardons to all the prisoners in the calaboose and chain-gang. As a result of this brilliant stroke of policy, we are having, in Panama, two or three attempts at burglary almost every night, and no arrests have yet been made. The petty thieves have nearly all got back into the calaboose—they can live nowhere else; but the smart ones are out, and are causing the greatest anxiety among our small population.

On the morning of the 6th inst., the Isthmus, generally, was visited by two slight shocks of earthquake. No damage was done.

The Spanish Squadron, consisting of the screw frigates *Triunfo* and *Resolucion*, 40 guns each, and screw schooner *Virjen de Covadonza*, 3 guns, all under the command of Admiral PINZON, arrived in this harbor on the 13th inst. After spending a short time here, the squadron will proceed to the Coasts of Mexico and California. The citizens of Panama have invited the Admiral and his officers to partake of a banquet before leaving the harbor. On the 17th inst. the Admiral and some of his officers made a trip over the Panama Railroad, and were much pleased with the trip, as well as struck with the difficulties that had to be encountered in laying the road.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Speech from Judge Kinney—What he Proposes to do in Congress—The Indian Troubles—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863.

On Monday, Judge JOHN F. KINNEY addressed the people of this city in the Bowery. About three thousand people were assembled, who received the Judge with cheering.

As might be expected, the Judge's speech was favorable to his constituents. Such is the general practice of Congressional candidates. Not that anything he would say would render his election any the more sure—his election was a decided thing at his nomination. But the occasion furnished the city people with an opportunity of hearing the Judge's views, and learning how he could express them.

The Judge began with the beginning—the *Mayflower*, the Puritans, and Plymouth Rock. The passion for liberty of conscience was the great moving cause of the settlement of the continent; the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" was the mainspring of the Revolution and the corner-stone of the Constitution of the United States. He then showed how that principle had been held in abeyance toward the Mormons by neighborhood, State and nation, referring to the difficulties in Missouri and Illinois, and the resultant expatriation from those States and from the then existing boundaries of the United States. He referred to the subsequent neglect of the Government to extinguish the Indian title in Utah, or to make sufficient treaties with the Indians; the comparative scantiness of appropriations to aid the infant Territory; the persistent cold shoulder turned by Congress on every application of Utah for admission into the Union; the bequest of menacing troops, instead of the American right of full suffrage; the aid and impetus given by the Mormon community to the settlement and the development of the vast mineral and agricultural resources of the Pacific slope, and the necessity of the Mormon settlements to the integrity of the union of the Atlantic and Pacific States, and, perhaps, to the perpetuity of the nation.

The Judge concluded with the assurance that the truth should be heard in Congress, that public opinion should be adjusted on the Mormon question, and that he was convinced that he would represent in Congress the most industrious, the most moral, and the most pious constituency in the Union.

Of course such a comforting speech was received with acclamation, and the Judge was hailed as the coming man for the situation.

The election came off quietly the same day for Congressional and Territorial officers. A "State ticket" was also run, consisting mainly of the same officers as the Territorial, ALBERT CARRINGTON being elected Representative to Congress, thus keeping up the organization of the would-be State of Deseret, and exhibiting a desire in these stormy times of being ready for all sorts of political weather. Undoubtedly, a large vote was polled. The city was divided into four precincts, instead of remaining one, for the better accommodation of the people.

It is said the Judge will shortly visit the northern and other settlements, to familiarize himself with his constituency and the appearance of things in those quarters.

For want of water to run the paper mill, or some other thing needful, the *Deseret News* failed to appear last week, and only a half issue is granted this week.

As on the "Fourth," so on the "twenty-fourth," in this city, the recreations were chiefly within doors, but in the country settlements the people hung on to the old fashion of public processions, feasting, orations, and after those the everlasting fantastic tripping.

Salt Lake City is somewhat famous for societies of imposing title. Some years ago a Theological Society, a Polysophical Society, and a society (I forget the identical name) for the fostering of the arts and sciences were flourishing. Those institutions after brief, and one or two of them brilliant, careers, suddenly came to a full end, or perished of inanition, or of general debility, or some other wasting affection. Latterly, the Societies fever has put forth symptoms of renewed strength. There are now a Thespian society, dramatic and musical associations. I believe there is also a somewhat exclusive debating or mutual instruction society, agricultural and manufacturing societies, gardeners and cricket clubs, and lastly comes the prospectus of the Deseret Academy of Arts. This last institution has for its object "The extension of the various branches of the fine arts, by the establishment of a public school and Museum of Art and Design." The organization of the Society, officers annually elective, is as follows: GEORGE M. OTTINGER, President; W. V. MORRIS, Vice-President; E. L. T. HARRISON, Secretary; HENRY MAIBEN, Treasurer; MARTIN LENZI, Janitor; D. A. WEGLAND, C. R. SAVAGE, RALPH RAMSAY, and W. J. SILVER, remaining Directors.

The Society holds forth in Mr. ROMNEY's Hall, Main-street, and proposes to teach "drawing, oil and water color painting, architectural, engineering, and topographical drafting, sculpture, modeling, photography, &c." Tuition voluntary on the part of the members; terms for pupils, $5 per quarter. Classes for ladies, weekly; for gentlemen, semi-weekly. A library and a museum of art are perspectively attached to the institution.

One of the sudden heavy thunder storms to which this mountain region is subject, occurred at Pine Valley, in the southern part of the Territory, on the 17th ult., causing a destructive flood, which rushed down the beds and valleys of those streams to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet, tearing up roads and washing away fences and much hay and grain. The house of Mr. ISAAC ALLPHIN, on Pine Creek, was literally swept away with its contents, and without warning. Four children, ages ranging from nine months to ten years, were swept away with the house. The mother seized one child, and, with it, barely escaped. The father and a grown son, near by, could render no assistance, so swift and sudden was the destruction. The bodies of the four children were subsequently found within a mile and a quarter of where the house stood. The family was not only suddenly bereaved, but left entirely destitute.

Capt. SMITH, with a detachment of volunteers, discovered a retreat of Goshute Indians near Shell Creek, westward, and smote them hip and thigh, killing twelve and but two escaping.

But peace and treaties seem to be more the order of the day. In addition to the late treaty with the Southern Utes in Utah Valley, Gov. DOTY and Gen. CONNOR effected last Thursday, a treaty at Brigham City, northward, with POCATELLO, SANPITCH, and other chiefs of Shoshone lands recently hostile. Presents were distributed among them, with which they were, as is usual, much pleased.

An untoward and inexcusable circumstance however occurred. A few days previous to the treaty, the Chief SAGWITCH, an escapee from the Bear River battle, while on his way to the place of treaty, was taken prisoner with his son and a white boy, in Box Elder cañon, by a detachment of the volunteers, and placed under guard. Gov. DOTY, at Brigham City, heard of the circumstance, and informed the commander of the detachment of the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the chief would not be injured. But notwithstanding, on the succeeding night somebody shot SAGWITCH in the left breast, the ball coming out through the right shoulder, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound, though it is thought that he will recover, as an Indian is hard to kill. SAGWITCH was taken to Brigham City, where his wound was attended to. The perpetrator of the deed is not known.

A number of Snake River, Shoshones and Bannacks, came to this city with Mr. MEEKS, a ferryman on that stream, on the 3d. Others of these tribes came with him to Malad Valley, north of Cache. They were desirous of peace and plenty. Gov. DOTY promised them three thousand pounds of flour and some half-dozen beeves, also that he and Gen. CONNOR would meet and confer with them on Snake River in a month or two. Mr. MEEKS brought with him about a dozen horses, subjects of Indian theft and restitution, and belonging to citizens of the Territory.

Brigham on his Travels—Chief-Justice Titus—Proselyting—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1863.

BRIGHAM continues his travels through his ministerial circuit—a rather extensive one, comprising, as it does, the whole Territory. On Friday he and a few others paid a visit to Wasatch County, which consists chiefly of the upper valley of the Provo, or Timpanogos River, small and elevated. The party returned on Monday, distance out about forty miles, through and over mountains, a hard and jolting road to travel. The settlements in that county are few, and comparatively new and small, the region being suitable only for grazing, and for raising hardy grains and vegetables. I believe Judge KINNEY was invited to join in the excursion, and he will probably go north in a trip yet to come, thus stumping the chief parts of his district, though the election is over.

Chief-Justice TITUS, successor to JOHN F. KINNEY, has arrived in the city. He is a man of a more weighty appearance and swinging gait than either of his present colaborers in the judicial field of Utah, and so far appears to have created a far more favorable impression upon the people at large than have the two associate judges. Judge KINNEY managed to run along on pretty good terms with the Mormons for several years. Through the force of rotation and other circumstances he is now ashore, though he has been fortunate to secure a berth on another ship. His democratic conservatism ballasted the Utah vessel so effectually as to foil the power of the raging storms, so that she never went entirely on her beam-ends, though jarred in the fibre of every plank.

Whether or not things will go on so evenly under the new appointee requires a prophet to foretell. There are many points on which differences leading to quarrels can be hung—the jurisdiction of the Federal and Territorial Courts, the Polygamy and Confiscation acts, the status of the region, besides the many things which may arise as the accidents of the hour.

Perhaps the next items of interest will be on the theological score, as a couple of missionaries, deputed by the followers of young JOSEPH SMITH, son of the original prophet, have arrived in the city and have commenced proselyting operations. Messrs. BRIGGS and McCORD, the two preachers in question, it appears, have had assigned to them a large district, conference, see or cure, comprising Utah, Nevada and California, and perhaps Oregon, Idaho, New-Mexico and Arizona, a big field truly, with a terrible harvest for so few laborers. Now BRIGGS & Co. are exceedingly uncharitable toward the Prophet BRIGHAM and his unrepentant followers, saying that he is the man of sin, exalting himself wonderfully above everything else, sitting in the Temple, and lots more that I can't keep in my memory, and his persistent adherents are, of course, relatively as bad, of the same ilk, in the same category, winding up with eloquent jeremiads and warnings of horrible calamities for the whole Mormon people of Salt Lake in the near future. BRIGGS and Brother desire the *entrée* of the various meeting-houses of the Territory for the propagation and diffusion of their peculiar views, a desire they will doubtless cherish in vain, as BRIGHAM and his followers regard them as apostates from the true faith, and not much less than sons of perdition. They will probably obtain access to some private houses, with permission to open them for holding forth, and will, no doubt, gain a number of proselytes, as there are annually some who backslide, secede, fall away, through satiety or disaffection. The doctrine of BRIGGS may be one of the stepping stones from the Mormon car, for those who have voyaged in it as far as they desire.

The drouth is considerable; some of the people in a northern settlement are under the necessity of packing their weekly or fortnightly wash in a wagon, and trotting off seven miles to water, as the little creeks are dry and wells do not abound. The prairie west of the Jordan is drier and more barren of bunch grass-feed than ever known before, and the herds are correspondingly lank. The grist-mills are not doing quarter work, and flour is getting scarcer, which tells upon those who live from hand to mouth. The paper mill has come to a dead stop, and no relief is expected till the rains fall. If they come no earlier than last year, there will be almost a famine by November.

Quite remarkable are the number of fires in the mountains. To-day five are visible—one north, in City Creek Cañon, two east, and two west. It is supposed they occur from the embers of unslaked camp fires.

Apricots are over—plums and peaches beginning to come in. There is a trade arising between this city and the northern mines. Among other things, apples are purchased here at from $4 to $6 per bushel, and retailed at the Idaho mines at 25 cents each.

A man named ROBBINS has had several ribs broken by accident at one of the sawmills in the cañons.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—The Regency—Execution of Butron—Dismissal of Saligny—Feeling of the Indians—Shooting of Prisoners—The Insurrection Triumphant in Yucatan, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

The English mail steamer *Conway*, from Vera Cruz, arrived on the 5th inst., bringing papers and letters up to the 1st. The Provisional Government had been reconstituted, under the form and title of a regency, who administer the Government in the name of the Emperor. The members of the Regency are the same as formed the Provisional Government. The rumors that DOBLADO and COMONFORT were about to join the French are without the least confirmation. It was expected that Jalapa would, before many days, be in the possession of the French. Gen. FELIPE N. CHACON has been named Prefect of that District. From Alvarado we hear that the Liberals of Tlacotalpam, commanded by MILAN, having heard that the French gunboats had for a time left that locality, had lately made an attempt to attack the force there stationed, but which the Reactionists boast is sufficient to defend the place. Letters from Puebla say that all the towns of that department had recognized the intervention and drawn up declarations in favor of a Mexican monarchy. Also the Territory of Tlaxcala had done the same. The *Estafette* says:

"The Court-martial assembled to judge BUTRON and his accomplices have already pronounced sentence which has been carried into effect. BUTRON was executed at 6 A. M.—seventeen of his officers to transportation and 100 of his soldiers to ten years of hard labor. The others will be judged to-day. The Court-martial has not usurped the right, as some believe, of punishing crimes committed previous to the occupation by the French army. The intervention has not the sad mission of administering here retrospective justice, and of weighing in its balance political offences of by-gone times. BUTRON has been judged for recent crimes, committed since the 10th of June; he has been found guilty and has ceased to exist."

In Guanajuato the *Cronista de Mexico* says:

"The Governor, D. MANUEL DOBLADO, has has just revoked the decree that imposed on the Department a loan of $200,000. It is said that the conduct of this functionary is every day more and more reserved and mysterious. The manifesto of Gen. FOREY had been published in Guanajuato by the Press, accompanied by measured and respectful notes. Gen. COMONFORT, who passed some days at the baths of Comangillas, about seven leagues from Guanajuato, was expected in that city, and, by order of DOBLADO, preparations had been made in the Palace to receive him. Something serious and high in political movements was expected from the meeting of these two personages, who, in reality, have never been in unison with the course of the Juarez Cabinet."

The same Mexico City paper has the following:

"Col. CANERGUE, commanding officer of the expeditionary column in the direction of Tlaxcala and the Plains of Apam, penetrated into that city in spite of the shadow of resistance made by the Juarist garrison, and having only one man wounded. The greater part of the bad characters who were there in refuge fled at the approach of the troops. In the town of San Bartolo and its neighborhood, a French detachment sent to assist that place, found two dead and some wounded belonging to the enemy."

The troops sent to Toluca, under the command of Gen. BERTHIER, found, says the *Estafette*, an enthusiastic reception on the part of the townspeople. At their desire they stayed a day in Serma, so that the inhabitants of Toluca might finish the preparations that they were making to receive their deliverers in a becoming manner. The correspondent of the *Diario*, of Havana, writes:

"I have just read a letter from Mexico City, which states that M. SALIGNY has been recalled or dismissed. The person who communicates the news is highly respectable, and intimately acquainted with Gen. FOREY. Of the movements of DOBLADO they wrote from Guanajuato, that in all probability, when the French advance that leader will retire to Guadalajara. He has already collected provisions and stationed troops in San Pedro, and with troops from Jalisco and Guanajuato, will be able to form a force of 10,000 men. The Reactionists boast they have more men under LOSADA and TOVAR. The Legislature of the State opened their sessions on the 8th, and closed them on the 10th, after conferring extraordinary powers on DOBLADO, and naming a Vice-Governor. DOBLADO left for Leon on the 11th. In spite of the prohibition of JUAREZ, a convoy of treasure was to leave on the 14th for Colima."

La Sociedad gives the following news from Michoacan:

"The news is up to the 1st inst. Gen. TAPIA was being attacked by those who overthrew Kuerta, being induced by the moderation of TAPIA, his refusal to persecute the Conservatives, his toleration toward the Catholic ceremonies, and the not having assisted, as they desired, several Juarist leaders to stand their ground in that region. The forces under TAPIA are over 1,000 men. In Zamora are 600 rebels to his authority. In Acambaro are troops belonging to BERRIOZABAL to the number of 2,000 men, as some say; but others affirm 4,000, with a battery. In Maravatio is ECHEGARAY with from two to four thousand men, and over 20 pieces of artillery. On the 1st inst., BERRIOZABAL was expected in Morelia. The commerce of that poor place trembled to think of the coming of such guests."

News favorable for the French had been received from the expedition to Minatitlan. All the towns along that coast, as well as the canton of Acayucam, hastened to recognize the intervention. So that the Government is fully organized in all branches. Both in Minatitlan and Acayucam many recruits had presented themselves to enlist in the troops of STECKLIN, who is appointed commanding officer of that district. We are assured that as the steamer *Montezuma* was going up the river, it grounded, and the pilot being blamed for ill-will or neglect, was to be tried by Court-martial. The Liberal troops which came to attack Alvarado under MILAN, being dispirited by the accidental upsetting of a flat-boat, which caused the death of several persons, resolved to abandon their intended attack, and retire to Tlacotalpam.

The *Estafette* publishes the following reflections upon the attitude assumed by the Indian population in the presence of the intervention:

"The expeditionary Franco-Mexican column has made its entrance into Pachuca under a shower of flowers, in the midst of the most lively demonstrations of joy, and of the acclamations of the people. Of all the testimonies of confidence that everywhere the troops of the intervention receive, the most unanimous and tender is, beyond all dispute, that from the Indian towns. They write from Taluca that along the sides of the high road between that place and Serma, the Indians of the neighboring towns had crowded around the expeditionary column, lifting their hands to our banner, and begging our soldiers to protect and not abandon them. They were formed in groups and corporations, with banners displayed to the wind, and accompanied the march, throwing up rockets to the sound of their national music. The same has happened in all parts. The Indians of the Mexican table lands, whom the sound of a bugle frightened at other times, far from flying at our approach, join our columns on all the roads, and only deem themselves safe when they perceive the flags of our guides and the red pantaloons. * * * Some people complain of the limited form permitted by the intervention to the expression of the national will; they murmur at the small number of electors charged with constituting the definite government of the country. Well, then, if necessary a solemn proof, there could be assembled in the valley millions of Indians of the central table lands who would declare their wills."

In Jalapa, there had been rumors of an intended military revolt, and the authorities had investigated the affair. A few days after, however, the National Guard refused to acknowledge HERNANDEZ as Governor. The conspirators agreed upon their plan in the barracks of the "Plaza do la Constitucion," and marched out at daybreak on the 25th, seized the principal officers, and lodged them in prison to the number of thirty. HERNANDEZ had set out for Perote on the 24th to join ALATORRE, giving as an excuse for his sudden departure that he proposed to pass along the coast to arrange affairs of public importance. DIRON arrived on the 26th, and it was thought would be nominated Governor. CUELLAR also was expected with his troops, to sustain the revolt. On the 19th, in Jalapa, funeral services in memory of the late Gen. LA LLAVE took place. At Vera Cruz they assert that the prohibition of JUAREZ to the people of Tampico as to intercourse with Vera Cruz and other places under French rule, no longer is observed, the garrison going off to Matamoras, and only the merchants of Tampico and those in their employ being armed to maintain order.

The Reactionist Gen. MEJIA has received a report from one of his officers, who, with 180 cavalry, had had a fight with FRAGOSO and Father DOMINQUEZ, with another body of cavalry. He took eight prisoners, one being a Captain, who was shot. As this officer, who so coolly boasts of shooting his prisoners, was acting under the direct orders of the French Colonel of the expeditionary column, it is reasonable to presume the shooting was sanctioned.

From San Luis Potosi there has been issued a long and energetic protest against the proclamation of the monarchy in Mexico. It is signed by the permanent Commission of the Congress, and dwells forcibly on the circumstance that the French troops occupy only the military line from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and even there are exposed incessantly to the attacks of the guerrillas. Moreover, the Assembly of Notables was composed of people belonging to only one place. They declare their firm intention to repel force by force.

In Yucatan the wheel of fortune has given another turn, and the revolted, who lost terribly in Motal, have raised their heads, and now rule in Merida, their second leader, SOLIS, entering that city without resistance. After three days the citadel surrendered, as IRIGOYEN sent word he could not assist them. The leader of the insurrection, NAVARRETE, has published so liberal an amnesty that even IRIGOYEN could return home with safety.

MANUEL GUARTE, the leader of the pronunciamiento of Tlaliscoyam, in favor of French intervention, has hurried into Vera Cruz, having been nearly caught by Col. MILAN, commander of the Liberal forces in Tlacotalpan, who with three hundred men entered Tlaliscoyam by the Estanzuela road. It is asserted by his enemies that MILAN had shot several persons who had signed the declaration in favor of the intervention. The French expedition against Tampico is being hurried forward. The military chief is an old Spanish Carlist officer. LARA.

THE NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL IN PHILADELPHIA.—Since last December a Court-martial has held daily sessions at the Navy-yard, in the room adjoining the one occupied by the Commander of the Yard. The members composing the Court are appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and are relieved from time to time. Seven, nine, or thirteen members compose a full Court, which usually convenes at noon and closes at three o'clock in the afternoon. The sittings are open, and the jurisdiction of the Court-martial extends over all cases of complaint preferred against any officer or seaman in the navy who may be brought to this port. While in existence, the present Court has tried several important cases. The most prominent one was the case of the sailors who deserted the gunboat *Mercedita*, during her engagement with the rebel iron-clads off Charleston harbor. While the conflict was raging, and the vessel was wrapped in a cloud of smoke, thirteen men took one of the boats and escaped in the confusion. Their names and ratings were as follows:

Edward Gravson, ship's cook.
William H. Dunbar, Captain's steward.
Joseph Plant, officers' cook.
Carl Schmidt, seaman.
Hugh Conner, seaman.
Charles Evans, seaman.
Tonnes A. Tonnoson, ordinary seaman.
John Keyes, ordinary seaman.
William H. McIntosh, ordinary seaman.
James Lowe, ordinary seaman.
Edward Whitney, ordinary seamon.
Henry Adams, ordinary seaman.
Patrick McMahon, landsman.

They were all picked up a few hours later by a United States steamer and brought here for trial. They were found guilty, and sentenced to "forfeit all pay after the 31st day of January, 1863, and to be confined at hard labor in such prison as might be designated by the honorable Secretary of the Navy, for the term of five years. This sentence to be read on board every vessel in commission, and on all receiving ships."

The sentence was afterwards remanded. Palliatory circumstances lessened the offenders' guilt. They were excellent seamen, and had left the vessel under great excitement, supposing an officer was in charge, and when they discovered they were without a commander they endeavored to return to the *Mercedita*.

The Court-Martial at present is presided over by the gallant Commodore CRABBE. With him are associated efficient and valuable assistants. Among them are Capt. F. B ELLISON, Capt. PETER TURNER, and others.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 22.*

GEN. GRIERSON'S GREAT RAID.

Official Report of the Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge, La.

Although the following report has been so long delayed, its historical importance warrants its publication:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE, BATON ROUGE, La., May 5, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions from Major-Gen. S. A. HURLBUT, received through Brig.-Gen. W. S. SMITH, at La Grange, Tenn., I left that place at daylight on the morning of the 17th of April, with the effective force of my command, 1,700 strong. We moved southward without material interruption, crossing the Tallahathie River on the afternoon of the 18th at three different points. One battalion of the Seventh Illinois, under Major GRAHAM, crossing at New-Albany, found the bridge partially torn up, and an attempt was made to fire it. As they approached the bridge they were fired upon, but drove the enemy from their position, repaired the bridge, and crossed. The balance of the Seventh Illinois and the whole of the Sixth crossed at a ford two miles above, and the Second Iowa crossed about four miles still further up. After crossing, the Sixth and Seventh Illinois moved south on the Pontotoc road, and encamped for the night on the plantation of Mr. SLOAN; the Second Iowa also moved south from their point of crossing, and encamped about four miles south of the river. The rain fell in torrents all night. The next morning, April 19, I sent a detachment eastward to communicate with Col. HATCH, and make a demonstration toward Chesterville, where a regiment of cavalry was organizing. I also sent an expedition to New-Albany, and another northwest toward King's Bridge, to attack and destroy a portion of a regiment of cavalry organizing there, under Major CHALMERS. I thus sought to create the impression that the object of our advance was to break up these parties. The expedition eastward communicated with Col. HATCH, who was still moving south parallel to us. The one to New-Albany came upon 200 rebels near the town and engaged them, killing and wounding several. The one northwest found that Maj. CHALMER's command, hearing of our close proximity, had suddenly left in the night, going west. After the return of these expeditions, I moved with the whole force to Pontotoc. Col. HATCH joined us about noon, reporting having skirmished with about 200 rebels the afternoon before and that morning, killing, woundidg and capturing a number. We reached Pontotoc about 5 o'clock P. M. The advance dashed into the town, came upon some guerrillas, killed and one wounded and captured several more. Here we also captured a large mail, about 400 bushels of salt, and the camp equipage, books, papers, &c., of Capt. WEATHERALL's command, all of which were destroyed. After slight delay, we moved out and encamped for the night on the plantation of Mr. DAGGETT, five miles south of Pontotoc, on the road toward Houston.

At 3 o'clock the next morning, April 20, I detached 175 of the least effective portion of the command, with one gun of the battery, and all the prisoners, led horses and captured property, under the command of Maj. LOVE, of the Second Iowa, to proceed back to La Grange, marching in column of fours, before daylight, through Pontotoc, and thus leaving the impression that the whole command had returned. Maj. LOVE had orders also to send off a single scout to cut the telegraph wires south of Oxford. At 5 o'clock A. M. I proceeded southward with the main force, on the Houston road, passing around Houston about 4 o'clock P. M., and halting at dark on the plantation of BENJAMIN KILGORE, eleven and a half miles southeast of the latter place, on the road toward Starkville. The following morning at 6 o'clock, I resumed the march southward, and about 8 o'clock came to the road leading southeast to Columbus, Miss. Here I detached Col. HATCH, with the Second Iowa cavalry and one gun of the battery, with orders to proceed to the Ohio and Mobile Railroad in the vicinity of West Point, destroy the road and wires, thence move south, destroying the railroad and all public property as far south, if possible, as Macon; thence cross the railroad, making a circuit northward, if practicable take Columbus and destroy all Government works in that place and again strike Okalona, and destroying it, return to La Grange by the most practicable route. Of this expedition and the one previously sent back I have since heard nothing except vague and uncertain rumors through secession sources. These detachments were intended as diversions, and even should the Commanders not have been able to carry out their instructions, yet, by attracting the attention of the enemy in other directions, they assisted us much in the accomplishment of the main object of the expedition.

After having started Col. HATCH on his way, with the remaining portion of the command, consisting of the Sixth and Seventh Illinois cavalry, about 950 strong, I continued on my journey southward, still keeping the Starkville road, arriving at Starkville about 4 o'clock P. M.; we captured a mail and a quantity of Government property, which was destroyed. From this point we took the direct road to Louisville. We moved out on this road about four miles, through a dismal swamp near belly deep in mud, and sometimes swimming our horses to cross streams, when we encamped for the night in the midst of a violent rain. From this point I detached a battalion of the Seventh Illinois cavalry, under ———, to proceed about four miles, and destroy a large tannery and shoe manufactory in the service of the rebels. They returned safely, having accomplished the work most effectually. They destroyed a large number of boots and shoes, and a large quantity of leather and machinery, in all amounting probably to $50,000, and captured a rebel quartermaster from Port Hudson, who was there laying in a supply for his command. We now immediately resumed the march toward Louisville—distance twenty-eight miles—mostly through a dense swamp—the Noxubee River bottom. This was for miles belly deep in water, so that no road was discernible. The inhabitants through this part of the country, generally, did not know of our coming, and would not believe us to be anything but Confederates. We arrived at Louisville soon after dark. I sent a battalion of the Sixth Illinois, under Maj. STARR, in advance, to picket the town and remain until the column had passed, when they were relieved by a battalion of the Seventh Illinois, under Maj. GRAHAM, who was ordered to remain until we should have been gone an hour, to prevent persons leaving with information of the course we were taking, to drive out stragglers, preserve order, and quiet the fears of the people. They had heard of our coming a short time before we arrived, and many had left, taking only what they could hurriedly move. The column moved quietly through the town without halting, and not a thing was disturbed. Those who remained at home acknowledged that they were surprised. They had expected to be robbed, outraged and have their houses burned. On the contrary, they were protected in their persons and property. After leaving the town we struck another swamp, in which, crossing it, as we were obliged to, in the dark, we lost several animals drowned and the men narrowly escaped the same fate. Marching until midnight, we halted until daylight at the plantation of Mr. ESTUS, about ten miles south of Louisville.

The next morning, April 23, at daylight, we took the road for Philadelphia, crossing Pearl River at a bridge about six miles north of the town. This bridge we were fearful would be destroyed by the citizens to prevent our crossing, and upon arriving at Philadelphia, we found that they had met and organized for that purpose, but hearing of our near approach, their hearts failed, and they fled to the woods. We moved through Philadelphia about 3 P. M., without interruption, and halted to feed about five miles southeast on the Enterprise road. Here we rested until 10 o'clock at night, when I sent two battalions of the Seventh Illinois cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. BLACKBURN, to proceed immediately to Decatur, thence to the railroad at Newton Station. With the main force I followed about an hour later. The advance passed through Decatur about daylight, and struck the railroad about 6 o'clock A. M. I arrived about an hour afterward with the column. Lieut.-Col. BLACKBURN dashed into the town, took possession of the railroad and telegraph, and succeeded in capturing two trains in less than half an hour after his arrival. One of these, twenty-five cars, was loaded with ties and machinery, and the other thirteen cars were loaded with commissary stores and ammunition, among the latter several thousand loaded shells. These, together with a large quantity of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, and about 500 stand of arms stored in the town, were destroyed. 75 prisoners captured at this point were paroled. The locomotives were exploded and otherwise rendered completely unserviceable. Here the track was torn up, and a bridge half a mile west of the station destroyed. I detached a battalion of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, under Maj. STARR, to proceed eastward, and destroy such bridges, &c., as he might find over Chunkey River. Having damaged as much as possible the railroad and telegraph, and destroyed all Government property in the vicinity of Newton, I moved about four miles south of the road and fed men and horses. The forced marches which I was compelled to make in order to reach this point successfully necessarily very much fatigued and exhausted my command, and rest and food were absolutely necessary for its safety.

From captured mails and information obtained by my scouts, I knew that large forces had been sent out to intercept our return, and having instructions from Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT and Brig.-Gen. SMITH to move in any direction from this point which, in my judgment, would be best for the safety of my command and the success of the expedition, I at once decided to move south, in order to secure the necessary rest and food for men and horses, and then return to La Grange through Alabama or make for Baton Rouge, as I might hereafter deem best. Maj. STARR in the meantime rejoined us, having destroyed most effectually three bridges and several hundred feet of trestle-work and the telegraph, from eight to ten miles east of Newton Station. After resting about three hours, we moved south to Garlandsville. At this point we found the citizens, many of them venerable with age, armed with shot guns and organized to resist our approach. As the advance entered the town these citizens fired upon them and wounded one of our men. We charged upon them and captured several. After disarming them we showed them the folly of their actions and released them. Without an exception they acknowledged their mistake, and declared that they had been grossly deceived as to our real character. One volunteered his services as guide, and upon leaving us declared that hereafter his prayers should be for the Union army. I mention this as a sample of the feeling which exists, and of the good effect which our presence produced among the people in the country through which we passed. Hundreds who are skulking and hiding out to avoid conscription, only await the presence of our arms to sustain them, when they will rise up and declare their principles; and thousands who have been deceived, upon the vindication of our cause, would immediately return to loyalty. After slight delay at Garlandsville, we moved southwest about ten miles and camped at night on the plantation of Mr. BARDEN, two miles west of Montrose. Our men and horses having become gradually exhausted, I determined on making a very easy march the next day, and looking more to the recruiting of my weary little command than to the accomplishment of any important object; consequently I marched at 8 o'clock the next morning, taking a west and varying slightly to a northwest course. We marched about five miles and halted to feed on the plantation of Mr. NICHOLS.

After resting until about 2 o'clock P. M., during which time I sent detachments north to threaten the line of the railroad at Lake Station and other points, we moved southwest toward Raleigh, making about twelve miles during the afternoon, and halting at dark on the plantation of Dr. MACKADORA. From this point I sent a single scout, disguised as a citizen, to proceed northward to the line of the Southern Railroad, cut the telegraph, and, if possible, fire a bridge or trestle-work. He started on his journey about midnight, and when within seven miles of the railroad he came upon a regiment of Southern cavalry from Brandon, Miss., in search of us. He succeeded in misdirecting them as to the place where he had last seen us, and having seen them well on the wrong road, he immediately retraced his steps to the camp with the news. When he first met them they were on the direct road to our camp, and had they not been turned from their course would have come up with us before daylight. From information received through my scouts and other sources, I found that Jackson and the stations east, as far as Lake Station, had been reinforced by infantry and artillery, and hearing that a fight was momentarily expected at Grand Gulf, I decided to make a rapid march, cross Pearl River, and strike the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad at Hazlehurst, and after destroying as much of the road as possible, endeavor to get upon the flank of the enemy and coöperate with our forces, should they be successful in the attack upon Grand Gulf and Port Gibson. Having obtained during this day plenty of forage and provisions, and having had one good night's rest, we now again left ready for any emergency. Accordingly, at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 26th we crossed Leaf River, burning the bridge behind us to prevent any enemy who might be in pursuit from following: thence through Raleigh capturing the sheriff of that county with about $3,000 in Government funds; thence to Westville, reaching this place soon after dark. Passing on about two miles we halted to feed, in the midst of a heavy rain, on the plantation of Mr. WILLIAMS. After feeding, Col. PRINCE, of the Seventh Illinois cavalry, with two battalions, was sent immediately forward to Pearl River to secure the ferry and landing. He arrived in time to capture a courier, who had come to bring intelligence of the approach of the Yankees, and orders for the destruction of the ferry. With the main column I followed in about two hours. We ferried and swam our horses, and succeeded in crossing the whole command by 2 o'clock P. M. As soon as Col. PRINCE had crossed his two battalions he was ordered to proceed immediately to the New-Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad, striking it at Hazlehurst. Here he found a number of cars containing about 600 loaded shells and a large quantity of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, intended for Grand Gulf and Port Gibson. These were destroyed, and as much of the railroad and telegraph as possible. Here, again, we found the citizens armed to resist us, but they fled precipitately upon our approach.

From this point we took a northwest course to Gallatin four miles, thence southwest three and a half miles to the plantation of Mr. THOMPSON, where we halted until the next morning. Directly after leaving Gallatin we captured a 64-pound gun and a heavy wagon-load of ammunition, and machinery for mounting the gun, on the road to Port Gibson. The gun was spiked and the carriages and ammunition destroyed. During the afternoon it rained in torrents, and the men were completely drenched. At 6 o'clock the next morning, April 28, we moved westward; after proceeding a short distance I detached a battalion of the Seventh Illinois cavalry, under Capt. TRAFTON, to proceed back to the railroad at Bahala and destroy the road, telegraph and all Government property he might find. With the rest of the command, I moved southwest toward Union Church. We halted to feed at 2 o'clock P. M., on the plantation of Mr. SNYDER, about two miles northeast of the church. While feeding, our pickets were fired upon by a considerable force. I immediately moved out upon them, skirmished with and drove them through the town, wounding and capturing a number. It proved to be a part of WIRT ADAMS's Alabama cavalry. After driving them off we held the town, and bivouacked for the night. After accomplishing the object of his expedition Capt. TRAFTON returned to us about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 29th, having come upon the rear of the main body of ADAMS' command. The enemy having a battery of artillery it was his intention to attack us in front and rear at Union Church about daylight in the morning, but the appearance of Capt. TRAFTON with a force in his rear changed his purpose, and turning to the right he took the direct road toward Port Gibson. From this point I made a strong demonstration toward Fayette, with a view of creating the impression that we were going toward Port Gibson or Natchez, while I quietly took the opposite direction, taking the road leading southeast to Brookhaven on the railroad. Before arriving at this place we ascertained that about five hundred citizens and conscripts were organized to resist us. We charged into the town, when they fled, making but little resistance. We captured over 200 prisoners, a large and beautiful camp of instruction, comprising several hundred tents and a large quantity of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, arms, ammunition, &c. After paroling the prisoners and destroying the railroad, telegraph, and all Government property, about dark we moved southward, and encamped at Mr. GILL's plantation, about eight miles south of Brookhaven.

The following morning we moved directly south along the railroad, destroying all bridges and trestle-work to Bogue Chitto Station, where we burned the depot and fifteen freight cars, and captured a very large secession flag. From thence we still moved along the railroad, destroying every bridge, water-tank, &c., as we passed, to Summit, which place we reached soon after noon. Here we destroyed twenty five freight cars and a large quantity of Government sugar. We found much Union sentiment in this town, and were kindly welcomed and fed by many of the citizens. Hearing nothing more of our forces at Grand Gulf, I concluded to make for Baton Rouge, to recruit my command, after which I could return to La Grange through Southern Mississippi and West Alabama, or, crossing the Mississippi River, move through Louisiana and Arkansas. Accordingly, after resting about two hours, we started southwest on the Liberty road, marched about fifteen miles, and halted until daylight on the plantation of Dr. SPURLARK. The next morning we left the road and threatened Magnolia and Osyka, where large forces were concentrated to meet us, but instead of attacking those points, took a course due South marching through woods, lanes and by-roads, and striking the road leading from Clinton to Osyka. Scarcely had we touched this road when we came upon the Ninth Tennessee cavalry, posted in a strong defile, guarding the bridges over Tickfaw River. We captured their pickets, and, attacking, drove them before us, killing, wounding and capturing a number. Our loss in this engagement was one man killed, and Lieut.-Col. WM. D. BLACKBURN and four men wounded. I cannot speak too highly of the bravery of the men upon this occasion, and particularly of Lieut.-Col. BLACKBURN, who, at the head of his men, charged upon the bridge, dashed over, and by undaunted courage dislodged the enemy from his strong position. After disposing of the dead and wounded, we immediately moved south on the Greensburgh road, recrossing the Tickfaw river, at Edward's bridge. At this point, we met GARLAND's rebel cavalry, and with one battalion of the Sixth Illinois and two guns of the battery, engaged and drove them off without halting the column.

The enemy were now on our track in earnest. We were in the vicinity of their strongholds, and from couriers and dispatches which we captured it was evident they were sending forces in all directions to intercept us. The Amite River—a wide and rapid stream—was to be crossed, and there was but one bridge by which it could be crossed, and this was in exceeding close proximity to Port Hudson. This I determined upon securing before I halted. We crossed it at midnight, about two hours in advance of a heavy column of infantry and artillery which had been sent there to intercept us. I moved on to Sandy Creek, where HUGHES' cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. WILBURN, were encamped, and where there was another main road leading to Port Hudson.

We reached this point at first dawn of day, completely surprised and captured the camp with a number of prisoners. Having destroyed the camp, consisting of about one hundred and fifty tents, a large quantity of ammunition, guns, public and private stores, books, papers and public documents, I immediately took the road from Baton Rouge. Arriving at the Commite River, we utterly surprised STUART's cavalry, who were picketing at this point, capturing 40 of them, with their horses, arms and entire camp. Fording the river, we halted to feed within four miles of the town. Major-Gen. AUGUR, in command at Baton Rouge, having now, for the first, heard of our approach, sent two companies of cavalry, under Capt. GODFREY, to meet us. We marched into the town about 3 o'clock P. M., and were most heartily welcomed by the United States forces at this point.

Before our arrival in Louisville, Company B, of the Seventh Illinois cavalry, under Capt. FORBES, was detached to proceed to Macon, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if possible to take the town, destroy the railroad and telegraph, and rejoin us. Upon approaching the place he found it had been reinforced

and the bridge over the Oka Noxubee River destroyed, so that the railroad and telegraph could not be reached. He came back to our trail, crossed the Southern Railroad at Newton, took a southeast course to Enterprise, where, although his force numbered only thirty-five men, he entered with a flag of truce, and demanded a surrender of the place. The Commanding Officer at that point asked an hour to consider the matter, which Capt. Forbes, (having ascertained that a large force occupied the place) granted and improved in getting away. He immediately followed us, and succeeded in joining the column while it was crossing Pearl River at Georgetown. In order to catch us, he was obliged to march sixty miles per day for several consecutive days. Much honor is due to Capt. Forbes for the manner in which he conducted this expedition.

At Louisville I sent Capt. Lynch, of Company E, Sixth Illinois cavalry, and one man of his company, disguised as citizens, who had gallantly volunteered to proceed to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and cut the wires, which it was necessary should be done to prevent the information of our presence from flying along the railroad from Jackson and other points. Capt. Lynch and his comrade proceeded toward Macon, but meeting with the same barrier which had stopped Capt. Forbes, could not reach the road. He went to the pickets at the edge of the town, ascertained the whole disposition of their forces and much other valuable information, and returning joined us above Decatur, having ridden without interruption for two days and nights without a moment's rest. All honor to the gallant Captain, whose intrepid coolness and daring characterizes him on every occasion.

During the expedition we killed and wounded about 100 of the enemy, captured and paroled over 500 prisoners, many of them officers, destroyed between fifty and sixty miles of railroad and telegraph, captured and destroyed over 3,000 stand of arms, and other army stores and Government property to an immense amount; we also captured 1,000 horses and mules.

Our loss during the entire journey was 3 killed, 7 wounded, 5 left on the route sick, the Sergeant, Major and Surgeon of the Seventh Illinois left, with Lieut.-Col. Blackburn, and 9 men missing, supposed to have straggled. We marched over 600 miles in less than sixteen days. The last twenty-eight hours we marched seventy-six miles, had four engagements with the enemy, and forded the Comite River, which was deep enough to swim many of the horses. During this time the men and horses were without food or rest.

Much of the country through which we passed was almost entirely destitute of forage and provisions, and it was but seldom that we obtained over one meal per day. Many of the inhabitants must undoubtedly suffer for want of the necessaries of life, which have reached most fabulous prices.

Two thousand cavalry and mounted infantry were sent from the vicinity of Greenwood and Grenada northeast to intercept us; 1,300 cavalry and several regiments of infantry with artillery were sent from Mobile to Macon, Meridian, and other points on the Mobile and Ohio road. A force was sent from Canton northeast to prevent our crossing Pearl River, and another force of infantry and cavalry was sent from Brookhaven to Monticello, thinking we would cross Pearl River at that point instead of Georgetown. Expeditions were also sent from Vicksburgh, Port Gibson and Port Hudson, to intercept us. Many detachments were sent out from my command at various places to mislead the enemy, all of which rejoined us in safety. Colton's pocket map of the Mississippi, which, though small, is very correct, was all I had to guide me, but by the capture of their couriers, dispatches and mails, and the invaluable aid of my scouts, we were always able by rapid marches to evade the enemy when they were too strong, and whip them when not too large.

Col. Prince, commanding the Seventh Illinois, and Lieut.-Col. Loomis, commanding the Sixth Illinois, were untiring in their efforts to further the success of the expedition, and I cannot speak too highly of the coolness, bravery, and above all of the untiring perseverance of the officers and men of the command during the entire journey. Without their hearty coöperation, which was freely given under the most trying circumstances, we could not have accomplished so much with such signal success.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. H. GRIERSON,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. John A. Rawlings,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

Extracts from the Richmond Papers.

From the Richmond *Whig* of the 21st, and the *Examiner* of the 24th, we gather some items of interest:

FAST DAYS "HATEFUL."

The *Examiner* disapproves of the "Yankee" institution of fast days. It says:

"Fast days and thanksgiving days strike the Southern ear with a Puritanical sound, always disagreeable, and now preëminently hateful. They smack of Latter Day sanctity; savor of the nasal twang, and recall disagreeable reminiscences of Praise-God Barebones, the Pilgrim Fathers, and their Yankee descendants."

It is also opposed to political preachers. It says:

"This revolution should secure us social as well as political independence. We should get rid of Yankee manners as well as of Puritan laws; and one of the most obnoxious is the vice of political preaching. * * * Let not our preachers discourse of Lincoln, or of Seward, of Davis, or of Lee. Let them fulminate against Pharoah and Holofernes, and exalt Gideon and David. We have broken asunder from Yankee statesmanship and government; let us eschew their morality and manners. We have lowered the portcullis, and manned the battlements against the assaults of Seward, Greeley and Lovejoy. Great will be our mortification and sorrow if Beecher and Cheever should slip in by the postern."

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

The *Examiner* publishes the following:

"Intelligence from Gen. Lee's army by last evening's train was meagre. The army was faring most sumptuously on fresh beef and the abundant fruits of the earth, and very little sickness existed.

From the Valley we learn that the enemy are making a move in the direction of Staunton from McDowell. Their force was variously estimated, but composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry, it looks like a raid was contemplated. The Summer visitors at the Rockbridge Alum and Bath Hot Springs were leaving on information, which was deemed positive, that the Yankees were coming. The Yankees have occupied Charlestown, and are depredating in Jefferson County."

SQUIRREL-SKIN SHOES.

The scarcity of leather in rebeldom is compelling the "superior race" to resort to some curious shifts. The *Whig* says:

"Squirrel skins tacked down to a board, the hair next to the board, with hickory ashes sprinkled over them, for a few days, to facilitate the removal of the hair, and then placed in a strong decoction of red oak bark, will, at the end of four days, make excellent leather, far stronger and tougher than calf skin. Four skins will make a pair of ladies shoes.

We hear that some of the ladies in the interior counties are wearing these shoes, and find them equal in coolness and superior in durability to any others. The longer the skins are left in the decoction of bark the better the leather. By this plan anybody may have a tan-yard and make their own leather, as the skins are easily and cheaply procured, and any vessel holding a gallon will serve as a vat. Our readers will do well to try it."

IMPRESSMENT OF CROPS.

The *Whig* copies from the Lynchburgh *Republican* the following in reference to the impressment of the crops of rebel farmers:

"From information in our possession, we fear that the supply of wheat, which is amply abundant in the country, is likely to be withheld from the Government for the purpose of forcing up the price. We heard of one farmer who refuses to sell at the prices offered by the Government, because he expects wheat to go to ten dollars per bushel. If there was any surety that this would be the case, or any reason to expect it upon the grounds of scarcity and a short supply, the desire to get the highest market price is but natural, but when in the face of the fact that a crop of wheat is made, ample for all the wants of the people and the army, the refusal to sell does not seem to us to be conceived in the right spirit.

We learn that the Government has given the Commissary at this post orders to buy wheat from the farmers as quickly as possible, to be converted into flour; and if he can't buy, to impress it forthwith. Some farmers refuse either to sell at the prices given under schedule rates by the Government, and when notified that it will be impressed, refuse to have it threshed out. But we are told that the power to impress wheat includes the power to use the necessary labor on the farm to get it ready for market. We have heard of an instance in which one farmer threatened to throw his wheat into the river rather than have it impressed."

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Atlanta, Friday, Aug. 21.

A special to the *Appeal*, dated Canton, 20th, says that Grenada has fallen into the hands of the Federal force from the Zazoo and another from North Junction. The rolling stock of the New Orleans Railroad was at Grenada. The enemy met no opposition.

Maj. Chalmers, in the absence of Col. Slemmers, fell behind the Yallabusha, and fought the Yankee raiders three hours, when, our wagons being safe and the Yankees from the south threatening our rear, we evacuated Grenada. The Yankees burned the rolling stock and captured Maj. Chalmers and a party of men. One quarter of the town was burned. Fearing that Jackson was coming, the Yankees retreated precipitately. Both the large and five railroad bridges over the Yallabusha were burned. Gen. Hatch is reported dead.

THE YANKEES SHELLING CHATTANOOGA.

Chattanooga, Saturday, Aug. 22—Noon.

A force of some strength appeared on the opposite side of the river yesterday, about 10 o'clock, and commenced shelling the place without warning. Our batteries replied promptly, and the artillery duel continued until 5 P. M. A little girl, daughter of F. F. Roome, of Nashville, was mortally wounded; also, one lady. The ferryman at the river was badly wounded. The enemy afterward retired. All quiet to-day.

FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

Atlanta, Saturday, Aug. 22.

A letter to the *Confederacy* from Forrest's command, says that Col. Dibrell had another fight with seven regiments of Yankee cavalry, on the 7th inst., at Sparta, Tenn., and repulsed them with a loss of 40 or 50 killed or wounded. Dibrell's force was 600 strong. His loss is 2 killed, 7 wounded and 12 missing.

It is reported by passengers that the Yankees were shelling Chattanooga.

ELECTION OF SENATOR IN ALABAMA.

Robert Jemison, Jr., has been elected to fill the unexpired term of Yancey in the Confederate Senate.

THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA.

An Atlanta dispatch, dated Aug. 19, says:

"The Legislature of Alabama met to-day in extra session. The Governor's Message was presented; the following is a synopsis:

'For obvious reasons the communication is confined to the subject of military defence. Owing to the now superior numbers of the enemy on every theatre of war, the President has wisely called on the States for their relative portion. I have received a military requisition on Alabama for 7,000 men for six months' service. Before the draft came, the President's proclamation called out all under 45, which class alone compose the militia of the State.' The Governor reviews the question of classes exempt under State and Confederate enactments, and of substitutes in the army.

He has no means of ascertaining the number of those classes in the State, but supposes there are several thousand. The militia organization pertaining to the State, the Legislature can determine who shall be exempt and who shall not be exempt. All not exempt by enactment will be liable to militia duty, including those having substitutes in the Confederate service. Additional legislation is necessary to give efficiency to the militia code of the State. The Governor recommends an amendment, to embrace all between the ages of 16 and 60, including persons having substitutes, those of foreign birth domiciled within the State, and all who have evaded the just requirements of the Confederate Government; also, a plan for the improvement of the militia, and extending the military power of the Governor.

If every man in the State were embodied in military organizations, the State would present an impassable barrier to incursions. Stragglers and deserters are condemned, and he recommends that the officers of the State be charged with the duty of arresting them, and the judicial officers with a rigid enforcement of penalties against their abettors.

A tribute is paid to the memory of Senator Yancey, and a regret expressed that his eyes could not behold the success and grandeur of the new Confederacy.

Alabama has and will cheerfully respond to every demand upon her, so long as the unnatural foe perseveres in his unholy crusade. May the invaded people not give way to alarm and false security, but nerve themselves to an undying resistance to the despotism which has decreed the emancipation of our slaves, the confiscation of our lands, and the subjugation of a free people. God in his providence will not permit such a calamity."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE ON THE WAR.

The Senate passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the opinion of this General Assembly the people and the army have lost confidence in Gens. Holmes and Pemberton, without questioning the integrity, patriotism or loyalty of either of said Generals.

Resolved, That the interest of the service and the good of the cause we so dearly love imperatively demand a change in the commands of these respective Generals.

Resolved, That the people of Alabama and the State hereby pledge the entire resources of the State, to the last dollar and the last man, to a successful prosecution of the war now being waged by the North for the subjugation of the people of the Confederate States, and that we will never yield the contest until the achievement of the acknowledgment of our independence as a separate people.

Resolved, That the Governor transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Confederate States and to each of the Representatives and Senators in the Confederate Congress.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of the 15th contains the following items:

EXTRACTS FROM GOV. SHORTER'S MESSAGE.

The *Daily Morning News*, of Savannah, under date of Aug. 20, publishes a synopsis of the message of the Governor of Alabama, from which we extract the following:

The Governor recommends that the military code of the State be amended so as to embrace all persons between sixteen and sixty years of age, including persons who have furnished substitutes and those of foreign birth domiciled in the State, and all who have evaded the just requirements of the Confederate Government; also a plan for the improvement of the militia, and extending the military power of the Government.

"He pays a tribute to the memory of Senator Yancey, and regrets that his eyes could not behold the success and grandeur of the new Confederacy."

SIX HUNDRED OF JOHN MORGAN'S MEN MAKE THEIR WAY THROUGH THE LINES.

The Montgomery *Mail*, of the 21st inst., states that "Adjutant Cunningham, who has recently arrived at Richmond, states that a number of Morgan's men have escaped through the Yankee lines, from Ohio, swelling the force that succeeded in making the through trip to fully six hundred. They are encamped near Morristown, Tenn., and will soon be in a condition to pick up a few hostages for the security of their beloved commander."

PRICES IN AUGUSTA.

From the Daily Constitutionalist, Aug. 23.

The following prices were obtained at the auction sale of A. B. Griffin & Co. on yesterday: $10,000 Florida Railroad bonds, 120 and int.; $10,000 Charleston and Savannah Railroad 7 ₩ cent. bonds, 160 and int.; Georgia treasury 8 ₩ cent. notes, 195; negro woman Hannah and child, $5 050; girl Diana, $2,575; woman Maria, $1,900; man Jacob, 24 years old, $2,670. They also sold salt for 55 cents ₩ pound; syrup, $6 27½ to $6 81 ₩ gallon; wax candles, $2 55 to $2 70 ₩ pound; rice, 12 to 13 cents; small caddies tobacco, $1 11 to $1 14; nails, $1 07½ to $1 09.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The *South Carolinian* contains the following advertisement:

Silver Plate Wanted—To be converted into caustic for the use of the sick of the army; $8 per ounce will be paid for all prime plate. Old spoons and old plate will answer the purposes of the medical department as well as new. Apply at Medical Purveyor's office, opposite Congaree House.

J. J. CHISHOLM,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor, C. S. A.

575,000 REBEL SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

The Savannah *News* of the 18th says: "It is estimated that the number of soldiers now in the Confederate army and rapidly forming for the field is 575,000. This hardly reaches one-half of our fighting population."

A GENERAL TURNED PRIVATE.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor has resigned his commission as a Brigadier-General, and is now serving as a private in the Thirteenth Virginia cavalry, in this army. I am told that the General gives as a reason for this that he applied repeatedly for orders as an officer, but received none; and that, being determined to see active service, he resigned and took the true post of honor, the private station.

Items from Savannah.

Late Savannah papers contain some items of interest:

A daily prayer-meeting is called at Savannah to intercede with Heaven for the relief of the beleagured City of Charleston.

There are numerous advertisements for deserters. Col. Capers gives notice that he is authorized to force into service free negroes and slaves to aid in the completion of the defences of Savannah, and calls for one-fourth of the male working force of the planters and farmers residing in Southern, Southwestern and Eastern Georgia.

The engine "Gen. Beauregard," on the Central Railroad, exploded on the 8th inst., killing the engineer and fireman. Three days before the boiler of the steamer *Robert Habersham* exploded at Screven's Ferry, destroying the boat and scalding several persons.

A list is published of liberal contributions from the citizens of Savannah for the relief of the Georgia troops defending Charleston.

Mr. and Mrs. Conner announce that they have been trying to furnish dinner for the passengers on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad at $1 50, "but that in order to do so, there was a decline in their table, which was painful to their feelings," and doubtless to the feelings of their guests, and so Mr. and Mrs. Conner now ask two dollars for a dinner, and promise "a first-class table, all things considered."

The *Republican* thinks that the Confederate tax cannot be successfully put in operation. No officers can be found who are willing to try to execute it. That paper says:

"No responsible man who reads the law, its duties and compensation, can see his way through with a dollar in his pocket. The necessary expenses of those officers absorb the whole of the salary, if not something beside. In the country, where men keep horses of their own and have very little else to do, the tax may be collected, but in the districts embracing cities and country the case is difficult, and the Government will be compelled to pay such necessary expenses or go without the tax. The matter is worthy the serious attention of the Secretary of the Treasury. If he has no discretion left him in the premises, there is but little prospect of the enforcement of the law until Congress shall have met and made the necessary provisions for securing competent and faithful officers.

The *Republican* also informs us that Mr. Watts is probably elected Governor of Alabama over Shorter, the present Governor, and says that no wiser choice could have been made. It copies from the Macon *Telegraph* an article lamenting bitterly the loss of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and testifying thus to the presence of Reconstructionists in Georgia:

"To-day, and in the heart of Georgia, may be found men ready to discuss a reconstruction of these dissevered Unions! Men willing to degrade themselves; to enslave their wives and children; to insult our dead in their soldiers' graves; to make for their country a history of shame and infamy; to be the mock of all men for all time to come, by voluntary union with our vile, our despicable enemies. Reconstruction means but subjugation. To ask now for readmission to the United States would be to petition for our own slavery and degradation."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXEMPTION ORDINANCE.

The Loan Expected to be Taken by Wednesday.

The subscriptions on Saturday to the Loan authorized by the Supervisors were as follows:

Peter Monaghan	$10,000	Fred. Meyer	1,000
Edwin M. Haggerty	2,500	B. H. Ercks	1,000
Mrs. H. Waxen	5,000	E. B. H. Judah	10,000
Total			$29,500

The Broadway Bank, through the Chamberlain, has offered Comptroller Brennan $500,000, to apply to the "Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," or to the Riot Damages, as he may elect. He did promptly elect and has accepted the liberal offer, intending to apply it on the $2,000,000 bonds.

It is reliably understood that the Insurance Companies will on Monday, in accordance with their pledge to the firemen, take $1,000,000 of the loan.

These two will make the subscriptions stand thus:

Subscriptions on Saturday	$29,500
Broadway Bank	500,000
Insurance Companies	1,000,000
Total	$1,529,500

Leaving a balance of a little short of $500,000 to be subscribed. This our capitalists will promptly furnish. The investment is an excellent one, and tax-payers will, undoubtedly, feel other than pecuniary interest in having the loan taken. It is to be hoped that they will take hold of it to-morrow, and close the books forthwith.

Exemption Claims in the Sixth District.

The Enrollment Board of the Sixth District, continued their session on Friday for hearing claims of exemption from drafted men. The Board sits from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Yesterday was the fourth day of the session, and the number of persons who thronged the office to present their various claims for exemption was larger than on either of the previous days. The claims for exemption on account of alienage are very numerous, and the probabilities of fraud in these cases are so great that the Board have decided to postpone giving certificates until each case can be inquired into, and the proof of alienage clearly established. Thus far only one certificate of exemption on this ground has been granted. The applicant for exemption on account of alienage is obliged to swear that he is a subject of a foreign Government, that he has never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that he has never exercised the right of suffrage in this country. It is the opinion of Commissioner Lamont and Surgeon Powell, a majority of the Enrolling Board, that an examination of the records of naturalization and of the poll-lists would disprove the affidavits of many who have applied for exemption on the above grounds, and they insist that these should be examined. Provost-Marshal Farr, it is understood, does not agree in this view. In the case of the alien to whom a certificate of exemption was given, it was noticed that within an hour thereafter four other applicants made their appearance with papers prepared by the same person who made out the first papers. On Thursday a man presented his affidavits of alienage properly vouched and sworn to, and was told, as all of them are, to call again on a certain day for his certificate. Thinking his case was all right, he went outside the office, where he met another alien friend, to whom he boasted that he had voted often in this City, but said that made no difference, and offered to procure the exemption of his friend for $2. The name of this foreigner is withheld for the present, but when he applies for his certificate of exemption, his case will be attended to.

Next to alienage, the claims for exemption on account of physical disability are the most numerous. After this come the claims for exemption on account of being over or under the age required by the Conscription law. It seems that in making the enrollment, where there was any doubt about the age of the person to be enrolled, his name was put down at a venture, leaving it to him to prove his age before the Enrolling Board after he was drafted.

Next in the list, in point of numbers, are the claims for exemption on account of having widowed mothers and fatherless children dependent on the claimants for support.

Claims for exemption on account of being a non-resident of the Ward or District from which the person was drafted are also quite numerous; and a few have been exempted by showing that they were in the United States service on the 3d of March last. There were two cases of this kind on Friday, one of whom was Capt. Geo. A. Bulmer, now in command of the Thirteenth New-York, who has been in the service from the beginning of the war. To hear and decide upon the various claims requires much time, and as the Board are determined to do their duty faithfully, the work progresses rather slowly. The number of claims received and placed on file on Friday was 86, of which 27 were for alienage. These were all laid over for investigation. The remaining claims were as follows: Physical disability 24, of whom 20 were exempted and 4 laid over; over and under age 20, of whom 15 were exempted and 5 laid over; non-residents of the Ward or District 4, all of whom were exempted; only sons of widowed mothers 4, of whom 3 were exempted and 1 laid over; in service on the 3d of March last 2, both exempted; supporters of motherless children 1, laid over; son elected by mother from two who were drafted 1, exempted; paid the $300 commutation 3. The Enrolling Board of the Eighth District (Marshal Manierre) will commence hearing exemption claims on Thursday next.

There are required in the 6th District, and will be in the others, more assistant surgeons; but one is in the Sixth at present. Surgeon Powell needs more help in order to expedite business. It certainly was not contemplated that three days should be consumed in making the draft and three months in making the examination of exemption claims.

Launch of an Italian Frigate.

The Italian frigate *Re Don Luigi di Portogallo* (Don Louis, King of Portugal,) one of the two ordered by King Victor Emanuel to be built in this country, was launched at 9 A. M. yesterday, from the ship-yard of Mr. Webb, foot of Sixth-street. A large number of spectators were in attendance to witness the launch, among whom were Capt. Del Santo, who is to command the new frigate; Signor Bertinatti, the Italian Minister; Secretary Fox, of the Navy Department; Commodore Marvine, Capt. Worden, Rear-Admiral Gregory, Peter Cooper and a number of French officers. The launch was in every way successful. As soon as she struck the water, Miss Suchini, daughter of a leading Italian merchant of this City, dressed in white, with a "red, white and blue" scarf, broke a bottle of champagne over the bow of the frigate and christened her as above. After the launch was over the frigate was towed to the Novelty Works to receive her machinery and coat of mail.

The *Luigi di Portogallo* is to be an iron-clad vessel, with an armor similar to that of the latest style of armored ships. Her sides are now rough and uneven, the process of mailing being the only "planing" they will receive. In appearance, the hull does not differ from the *Wabash* or *Colorado* when they were launched. The dimensions of the vessel are as follows: Length over all, 294 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 55 feet; extreme depth of hold, 33½ feet. The best quality of live oak is used in every part, from stem to stern. The frame timbers, both inside and outside, are exceedingly thick, most of them ranging from nine to thirteen inches. The fastenings are of extra size and quality. A large number of copper bolts are used.

She is a first-class 40-gun frigate, carrying her heaviest batteries on the gun deck, while the spar deck is pierced but for ten guns. From the appearance of her ports on the gun deck, we should judge that she is to be wholly armed with rifle guns.

The gun deck has ports for seventeen guns. Each side of the port holes are of a peculiar shape, being very narrow and belved inwards like the embrasures of a fort. The Captain's cabin will be located on the after part of this deck, and will be large and beautifully fitted up before leaving here. The ward room is on the berth deck, and contains fourteen state rooms, all of them larger than those of vessels of the same class in our own navy. In the steerage are twelve state rooms, which will be occupied by the midshipmen, assistant engineers, and other junior officers of the ship. The mess lockers are amidships, and are roomy and very convenient.

The greatest luxuries on board are the bath-rooms, two of which are on both sides of the berth deck, forward of the steerage bulkheads. Forward on the berth deck are the store rooms, water tanks, bread lockers, magazines, shell rooms, shot lockers, &c. On the spar deck, which is bomb-proof, are ports for two pivots, one forward and the other aft, and two bow ports. The deck is laid on heavy oak beams, over which are placed one half-inch iron plates, secured so that no bolts can be forced out, and a five-inch pine deck is laid over that, so that under ordinary circumstances a shot would not penetrate it. The hatch combings are of mahogany, and the balustrades and skylight fenders will be made of brass.

The rigging, instead of setting up on the outside of the vessel, is secured to the deadeyes on the inside of the bulwarks, thus giving a smooth surface to the outside of the vessel. In addition to her plating, she has been furnished with a beak or ram, which jets out a trifle beyond the line of the upper part of her steam piece, so that she can butt a wooden vessel if desired. Her engines are building at the Novelty Iron works, and are direct back-action with eighty-four-inch cylinders, and forty five-inch stroke. She has six horizontal tubular boilers, with thirty-six furnaces. She will be propelled by one composition propeller, which is one of the finest castings of the age. The propeller can be hoisted out of the water when it is desired to make a passage under canvas alone. She will be barque rigged and will not look unlike our steam frigates of the *Wabash* class, except she will have no yards on the mizzen mast.

The Shooting Affray in the Nineteenth Ward.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The testimony before Coroner Ranney in the case of Joseph T. Donnelly, who was shot by Maj. Bassford, of Mott's Cavalry Regiment, on the night of the 20th instant, at the corner of Third-avenue and Seventieth-street, was concluded on Thursday. Some of the testimony in the case has been necessarily crowded out. Below we give a synopsis of all that is material not heretofore published:

John W. Greene testified as follows: I live at No. 29 East Fourteenth-street; I am a physician; I was acquainted with Col. Mott, but saw Maj. Bassford for the first time on the 20th inst.; on that evening, at 8¼ o'clock, I arrived at camp and inquired for Col. Mott; I saw him in company with Maj. Lex; afterward, the Colonel invited me to patrol the camp with him, which I did; we stopped at the corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-first-street; the Colonel said he must see his Adjutant; he dismounted at the door of his headquarters, and I remained on horseback; the Colonel was obliged to pass through a bar-room to reach his quarters; on his passing through, I saw some one speak to him; he turned and seemed to be in conversation; I dismounted and entered the bar-room; the first words I heard as I neared was from the men who had stopped him, and asked him to take a drink; Col. Mott replied, "I am obliged to you, but I am on duty;" the man insisted upon the Colonel taking a drink, and seized the Colonel by the shoulder; the Colonel said, "You may say what you please, but you must not put your hands on me;" the man that had hold of the Colonel replied, "You are putting on too many d—d airs." Col. Mott endeavored to push through toward the door; there was quite a crowd in the place at the time; soon after the crowd made their way to the front of the house and on the stoop; three or four men were attempting to hinder the Colonel from going down the steps; at this moment an officer ran up the steps with the intention apparently of aiding Col. Mott; he pushed his way toward the Colonel, and was thrown in an instant; was thrown backward on the pavement by the assailants of Col. Mott; I then heard some one say, "I'll kill you, G—d d—n you;" the officer then said, "Keep back;" I recognized him immediately after to be Maj. Bassford; I then heard a pistol fired, and the crowd scattered at once; I then descended the steps; Col. Mott remained by the door of the hotel, and Major Bassford was by the gutter on the sidewalk; Col. Mott asked if the man who was shot had any friends to take him to the Station-house, and at the same time sent his orderly to his camp for a surgeon; the surgeon arrived in a few moments, and the Colonel dispatched him to look up the wounded man; the Colonel then had a conversation with some police officers, who told him that they were fearful he would have some trouble about the camp that evening; Col. Mott was also informed that Captain Porter, of the Police Precinct, was at Cremorne Gardens; the Colonel and I then went and saw Capt. Porter, and staid there for half an hour in conversation with him; I was with the Colonel that evening between two or three hours; he was perfectly sober; he did not drink anything previous to the shooting; the Colonel was on duty at the time; there was quite a crowd of citizens in the avenue: before passing out of the camp, the Colonel had occasion to correct a sentry at the post near his tent; a crowd gathered on the other side of the stone wall; the Colonel said, "Move on, gentlemen;" one of the men moved on, but the others were disposed to argue the case; one individual said that he had as much right to the sidewalk as the Colonel; there was a good deal of hooting or shouting by the crowd; I did not see Col. Mott drink at the bar; if he had I could have seen him; the remark of Major Bassford to keep back was addressed to the man that was shot; the man that was going down the steps said to Major Bassford, "I'll take your heart's blood," or "I'll kill you;" there was great excitement on the stoop previous to the shooting; if Col. Mott had given the order to fire I think I should have heard it; I was not more than six feet from him; it must have been a severe kick or blow that the Major received as it threw him some ten feet; I heard him complain of his throat, and said some one had kicked him in the throat; I did not see who kicked him; Major Bassford said after the shooting "that if there were any more of them, I am ready for them;" I saw the man after he was shot and recognized him as the one Col. Mott had the difficulty with.

Mr. Stewart here remarked that he did not think it necessary for the witnesses to be all examined and the case exhausted at this time. All the jury was called upon to determine was how the deceased had come to his death. If the medical testimony was ready for the jury, he would suggest that it be presented to them and the case closed.

Coroner Ranney said that he had allowed great latitude to the friends of the deceased in examining the witnesses brought before him, and he promised Maj. Bassford's friends the same privilege.

John Taylor, the colored body servant of Col. Mott, was then put on the stand, and testified as follows: I was present at the shooting, and saw part of the difficulty; I was in the bar-room before the firing; there were between twenty and thirty persons present at this time; when I first went in somebody had hold of the man that was shot, and he was trying to get away from them to get to Col. Mott; he said to the Colonel, "You are a d—d coward, and I know who you are;" no one else said anything to the Colonel; there seemed to be considerable confusion in the room by this man trying to get away; after the man called the Colonel a coward, some one took hold of him and put him out, and while on the stoop I heard a loud blow and saw a man kicking; at the same moment I saw a man fall off the end of the stoop, whom I afterwards recognized as Maj. Bassford; the man's coat came off, and he ran down the steps toward Bassford, who fired; Col. Mott was not on the stoop; after the firing the Colonel came out and inquired for the friends of the man who was shot, and asked, "Where is Dr. Downs?" Maj. Bassford came up, and the Colonel asked him who had fired; Bassford replied, "I fired;" Col. Mott asked what was the matter, and the Major replied that he had been kicked in the throat; the Colonel then said, "I am a public servant, and by G—d I will not allow any of my officers to be abused in the discharge of their duty;" I returned to the camp and applied some salve to the Major's neck; it was very red; I did not hear Col. Mott make use of the expression, "served you right," at the time; I could not see who kicked at the Major, as it was very dark; Col. Mott was not intoxicated; while Donnelly was trying to get away from the men, he said to Maj. Bassford, "You are a d—n bastard."

Allen Cooper, on being sworn testified as follows: I live at Seventy-fifth-street and First-avenue; I am a clerk by occupation; I was present at the commencement of the difficulty; deceased was in the Lake House with McCabe and William Kaune some twenty minutes before the difficulty; heard some noise over in the camp opposite; some three men came down the avenue and stopped in front of the camp; some one ordered them to move on; they gave some words back and the Colonel came over the fence, and they told him they had as much right there as he had; Donnelly and his friends came from a different direction to the Lake House; Donnelly ordered a bottle of wine; Col. Mott came in and looked at every one at the bar, and when he came to Donnelly, the latter said, "Captain, come take a drink," which he declined; Donnelly asked him again, and said, "You can take a drink if you choose, Colonel;" Donnelly said, "I am a military man myself;" Col. Mott shoved him off, and Walker took Donnelly outside bodily; I did not see the shooting; I think Col. Mott was under the influence of liquor; I heard Donnelly say, outside, "Shoot, you son of a ——;" and then heard the report of a pistol; I went out and saw deceased lying on the sidewalk; I did not hear Col. Mott give the order to fire; I did not see Col. Mott draw his sword before the shooting; Donnelly resisted when being taken out; Col. Mott was outside the door when the shooting occurred; previous to Donnelly saying, "Shoot, you son of a ——," I heard Col. Mott say, "Who is it that takes my business out of my hands?" or words to that effect.

James Quinn, the last witness examined, testified: I live in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; I was standing opposite the Lake House when I saw Mr. Walker putting a man out on the stoop; I saw Col. Mott, and heard him say, "Go away from me, and don't interfere with me;" he was close by the door of the Lake House; I saw Maj. Bassford going up the stoop, and saw a man make a furious kick at the Major, which I thought was in the face; I did not see him fall; immediately after that I heard some one say, "Shoot, you d—d son of a b—h;" I then heard the report of a pistol, and saw a man fall on the sidewalk; I could not tell who it was that kicked at the Major; the remark about shooting came from the immediate vicinity of the deceased; Col. Mott, after the shooting, advised the peaceable citizens to go home, and not create a riot; Col. Mott was as sober as he is now.

This concluded the testimony in the case, with the exception of the medical evidence, which is of no public importance. Coroner Ranney then charged the jury at considerable length, after which they retired to deliberate. After some hours' deliberation, they rendered the following verdicts, one a majority, the other a minority one:

The following is the verdict of the majority:

"We, the undersigned, after due deliberation, agree that Maj. Bassford shot John T. Donnelly, and that said shooting was unjustifiable. We censure Col. Mott for his profane language and ungentlemanly conduct during the evening of the shooting."

Signed—Robert G. Gregg, Joachim Aaron, James A. Maxwell, A. Cohen, A. Cohen and John K. Fisher, Jurors.

The minority verdict was as follows:

"We, the undersigned, after due deliberation, agree that Maj. Bassford shot Joseph T. Donnelly, and that he was justified in so doing. We also exonerate Col. Mott from all complicity in the matter."

Signed—W. G. Brush, M. F. Gray, Jurors.

After the rendition of these two verdicts, Maj. Bassford was arraigned by the Coroner and examined according to law. He said that he was 25 years of age and a native of New-York. In answer to the question of his guilt or innocence, he said: "I shot Donnelly in self-defence, believing at the time that my life was in danger."

Coroner Ranney held the accused to bail in the sum of $2,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Col. Mott was not present at the time the verdict was rendered.

The Steam Frigate Brooklyn.

The U. S. steam frigate *Brooklyn*, Capt. Geo. F. Emmons, arrived at this port Wednesday, from Port Royal 21st inst., and Charleston Bar 22d. She has on board the bodies of Capt. Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury, of the Monitor *Catskill*.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Captain, Geo. F. Emmons; Lieutenant, George Dewey; Lieutenant, Archibald A. Mitchell; Acting Master, James S. Plunkett; Acting Master, George Taylor; Acting Master, O. A. Batcheller; Surgeon, John L. Fox; Assistant Surgeon, A. J. Stewart Wells; Paymaster, Charles W. Abbot; Chief Engineer, William B. Brooks; First Lieutenant Marines, James Forney; Ensign, Morton M. Sanders; Ensign, Albert S. Barker; First Assistant Engineer, B. E. Chassaing; Second Assistant Engineers, James Atkins, Alex. V. Fraser; Jr.; Third Assistant Engineers, Jacob L. Bright, Joseph Morgan, Jesse Walton, Edward D. Johnson; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. Robertson; Acting Master's Mates, Henry D. Lester, Robert Beardsley, Henry S. Botlles, James Buck, Henry D. Jones; Boatswain, John A. Selmer; Gunner, Thomas H. Fortune; Carpenter, W. D. Toy; Sailmaker, Jacob Stephens.

Passengers—First Lieut. Marines, H. A. Bartlett; Third Assistant Engineer, Joseph W. Sydney.

In December, 1861, the *Brooklyn* left the Philadelphia Navy-yard to join the West Gulf Squadron. On the 22d of January arrived at Ship Island, and reported to Flag-officer McKean, and by him she was ordered to blockade Mobile. On Feb. 2, she received orders to blockade Pass à l'Outre, Mississippi River, where she arrived at 5 P. M. the same day. Feb. 19, chased and captured the steamer *Magnolia*, loaded with 1,200 bales of cotton, and returned to the blockade on the morning of the 20th of February, where she remained until March 11. She then left for Southwest Pass, Mississippi River. On the 13th succeeded in crossing the bar in company with the flagship *Hartford* and anchored off Pilot-town, where she was employed several days sending down topgallant masts and spare rigging, sending it on shore in boats, and arranging our chain armor on ship. On the 15th of February, in company with the *Hartford*, steamed up the river and anchored at the head of the Passes, the scene of the Pope and Hollins naval fight. On the 16th of April, having finished with our chain armor, and the ship in perfect fighting trim, she started up the river, and anchored about four miles below Fort Jackson, at 2 A. M., April 24. She participated in the greatest naval fight on record. She passed the forts, sunk or burned several rebel gunboats, and at 8 A. M. came to anchor off Quarantine, where nine bodies were buried that were killed during the action, and at noon started up the river, and anchored for the night below English Bend. April 25, again made a move up, and engaged the Chalmette batteries, drove the rebels pell-mell from their guns, and at noon came to anchor off the City of New-Orleans. Our total killed and wounded for the two days' fights amounted to 11 killed and 28 wounded. May 2, she was ordered up the river with three gunboats bound to Vicksburgh; passed Baton Rouge May 5, and at 8 A. M. (13th) came to anchor off Natchez, where she remained until the 19th, when the flagship *Hartford* joined company, and she again stood up the river. May 21, anchored a few miles below Grand Gulf, where a formal demand was made by the Admiral for the surrender of Vicksburgh; the reply was not satisfactory, and on the 24th we again moved up and anchored four miles below the famous City of Vicksburgh. On 26th went down the river, and shelled the town of Grand Gulf, and burned one-half of the town for firing upon unarmed transports. She then convoyed our army transports down to New-Orleans, where she arrived on the 30th. On the 8th of June, she again started for Vicksburgh, and on the 18th rejoined the fleet of gunboats lying four miles below the city. On the 28th of June, she participated in the first attack upon that city. On the 22d July she again moved up, and took part in the second fight at Vicksburgh, when the fleet ran past the batteries and rejoined the *Brooklyn*, and on the 24th started down the river with 100 sick upon the list. The ship was in a very bad state, and the thought of again snuffing the salt air delighted and revived the crew. On the 28th July, she was again at anchor off New Orleans. On the morning of Aug. 6, heard of the appearance of the ram *Arkansas*, above Baton Rouge. Immediately got under way, in company with the *Hartford*, determined to make short work of her. Arrived at Baton Rouge early the next day, and found that Commodore Porter had caused the destruction of the rebel ram. She returned again to New Orleans on the 10th. On the 13th started out of the river and ran over to Pensacola, where the damages were repaired to the machinery and hull, and on 7th of October commenced the blockade of Mobile, which was continued until 24th December, when she was again ordered to New-Orleans, to prepare for the Port Hudson fight. The unfortunate recapture of Galveston on the 1st January deprived her of participating in that fight. Off Galveston she had to remain very reluctantly, and then blockade that miserable place until the 6th of the present month, when she was relieved and started for New-York, having been out 21 months. Has been under steam 498 days, and has consumed 3,630 tons coal.

The Colored People and the Merchants' Relief Committee.

The general distribution of the funds intrusted to the care of this Committee was brought to a close on Saturday last, and the occasion was made interesting by a number of the leading colored clergymen and laymen meeting together and, unexpectedly to the Committee, presenting them with the following eloquent and earnest address.

The address was elaborately and beautifully engrossed on parchment and tastefully framed. The engrossing being the work of one of their own people.

The Chairman of the Merchants' Committee, Mr. J. D. McKenzie, responded.

Mr. A. R. Wetmore followed with a few words, and the report of the Secretary, Mr. Colyer, was read:

An Address to the Executive Committee of Merchants for the Relief of Suffering Colored People.

J. D. McKenzie, Chairman,
Edward Cromwell, Geo. C. Collins,
J. C. Schultz, A. R. Wetmore,
Jonath'n Sturges, Trea. J. B. Collins.
Presented by colored ministers and laymen.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1863.

Gentlemen: We have learned that you have decided this day to bring to a close the general distribution of the funds so liberally contributed by the merchants of New-York and others, for the relief of the colored sufferers by the late riots which have recently disgraced our City.

We cannot in justice to our feelings permit your benevolent labors to terminate, even partially, without offering some expression of our sincere gratitude to the Universal Father for inspiring your hearts with that spirit of kindness of which we have been the recipients during the severe trials and persecutions through which we have passed.

When in the pursuit of our peaceful and humble occupations we had fallen among thieves, who stripped us of our raiment and had wounded us, leaving many of us half dead, you had compassion on us. You bound up our wounds and poured in the oil and wine of Christian kindness, and took care of us; you hastened to express your sympathy for those whose fathers, husbands, sons and brothers had been tortured and murdered; you, also, comforted the aching hearts of our widowed sisters, and soothed the sorrows of our orphan children.

We were hungry and you fed us; we were thirsty and you gave us drink; we were made as strangers in our own homes and you kindly took us in; we were naked and you clothed us; sick and you visited us; in prison and you visited us.

Gentlemen—this generation of our people will not, cannot forget the dreadful scenes to which we allude, nor will they forget the noble and spontaneous exhibition of charity which they excited. The former will be referred to as one of the darkest chapters of our history in the Empire State, and the latter will be remembered as a bright and glorious page in the records of the past.

In the light of public opinion we feel ourselves to be among the least in this our native land, and we therefore earnestly pray that in the last great day the King may say to you and to all who have befriended us, "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

But as great as have been the benefits that we have received from your princely and unlooked for charity, they yet form but the smaller portion of the ground of our gratitude and pleasure. We have learned by your treatment of us in these days of our mental and physical afflictions, that you cherished for us a kind and a humane feeling of which we had no knowledge. You did not hesitate to come forward to our relief amid the threatened destruction of your own homes and property. You obeyed the noblest dictates of the human heart, and by your generous moral courage you rolled back the tide of violence that had well-nigh swept us away.

This ever memorable exhibition of heroism has had the effect to enlarge in our bosoms the sentiment of undying esteem for you and yours. In time of war or peace, in prosperity or adversity you and our great State and our beloved country may count us among your faithful friends; and the proffer of our labors and our lives shall be our pleasure and our pride.

If in your temporary labors of Christian philanthropy, you have been induced to look forward to our future destiny in this our native land, and to ask us what is the best thing we can do for the colored people? this is our answer. *Protect us in our endeavors to obtain an honest living. Suffer no one to hinder us in any department of well-directed industry. Give us a fair and open field, and let us work out our own destiny, and we ask no more.*

We cannot conclude without expressing our gratification at the manner in which the arduous and perplexing duties of your office, No. 350 Fourth-street, have been conducted. We shall never forget the Christian and gentlemanly bearing of your esteemed Secretary, Mr. Vincent Colyer, who on all occasions impressed even the humblest with the belief that he knew and felt that he was dealing with a heartbroken and a crushed people.

We also acknowledge the uniform kindness and courtesy that has characterized the conduct of all the gentlemen at the office in the discharge of their duties.

We desire, likewise, to acknowledge the valuable services contributed by the gentlemen of the legal profession, who have daily been in attendance at the office, to make out the claims of the sufferers *free of charge*. In the name of the people, we return thanks to all.

In conclusion, permit us to assure you that we will never cease to pray to God for your prosperity, and that of every donor to the Relief Fund. Also for the permanent happiness of our country, *based upon liberty* and the enjoyment of man's inalienable rights; *for the preservation of the American Union*, and for the reign of that righteousness that save from reproach and exalteth the nation. (Signed,)

REV. H. H. GARNETT, REV. JOHN PETERSON,
REV. CHAS. B. RAY, REV. C. L. REASON,
REV. C. LEONARD, REV. P. S. PORTER,
REV. JOHN CARY, REV. S. N GEAR,
REV. H. M. WILSON, REV. JOHN R. PORTER,
REV. SAMSON TALBOT, REV. JOHN L. HUDSON,
REV. RICH'D WILSON, REV. AARON F. POTTER,
REV. ISAAC COLEMAN, REV. S. W. TITUS,
REV. J. F. RAYMOND, REV. WM. C. H. CUSTIS,
And many others.

Cricket.

The Rensselaer Club of Troy, N. Y., has sent down a delegation of their members to play a series of matches during the week against the St. George's Club and New-York Club of New-York, and the Newark and Union Clubs of Newark, N. J. The first match took place on Wednesday, between the Trojans and a second eleven selected by the New-York Club, who were beaten by the Trojans, with seven wickets to spare, after some remarkably good cricket on the part of the victors. The bowling of Corpse (slow) and Crow (fast) both of them underhand, was very effective; and the wicket keeping and generalship of Wynn, the Captain, and longstopping of Jackson was excellent. The New-York Eleven consisted of members of the New-York, Queens County, Willow, Manhattan, and East New-York Clubs; whilst the Troy Eleven belonged to the Rensselaer Club alone, and therefore the greater eclat and merit attends their victory.

The New-York Club's score was, first innings, 38; second innings, 35; out of which not a bye or wide was scored. The Trojans scored 50 runs in their first innings, and the 24 runs to win in the second innings, with a loss of only three men out of the eleven.

RENSSELAER CLUB VS. ST. GEORGE.

The match between the Rensselaer Club and Second Eleven of St. George took place on Thursday at Hoboken, and resulted in a victory for St. George, whose superior batting completely mastered their opponents' bowling. Want of space prevents much criticism; but the play of Messrs. Mumford, Robinson, Wright and Gordon, for their respective scores, deserves more than a passing notice on the St. George's side; while the bowling of Mr. Kendall, and wicket keeping of young George Wright, and splendid fielding of Mr. Van Buren was a treat to the admirers of cricket. The batting of Mr. Whitehead for 36, (in which were 4 4's, 3 3's and 4 2's,) Mr. Fagan for 14; Mr. Adams for 11, and Mr. Crow for 13, was first-rate, the innings closing for the fine score of 96 runs before the last wicket of the Rensselaer Club fell, St. George winning by the result of the first innings. In this match the St. George played an honorable game, and won it without calling upon members of other Clubs to help them, the majority of the eleven being Americans. Their opponents were alike honorable in the selection of their eleven.

The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE CLUB.	Runs.	RENSSELAER CLUB.	Runs.
Ford, c. Noble, b. Corpse	17	Wynn, b. Haughton	0
Mumford, b. Corpse	21	Corpse, c. Noyes, b. Mumford	0
Robinson, st. Wynn, b. Corpse	75	Whitehead, c. Van Buren, b. G. Wright	36
Kendall, b. Crow	7	Fagan, st. G. Wright, b. Kendall	14
G. Wright, c. Roy, b. Adams	32	Jackson, c. b. Kendall	2
Van Buren, c. Noble, b. Corpse	3	Adams, b. Kendall	11
Haughton, not out	5	Higgins, b. Kendall	6
Vanderlip, b. Crow	2	Crow, c. Van Buren, b. G. Wright	13
Noyes, b. Crow	8	Doughty, b. Kendall	3
Gordon, not out	17	Noble, not out	2
Jones, b. Corpse	1	Roy, b. G. Wright	1
Byes, 12; l. b., 1	13	Byes, 7; wides, 1	8
Total	201	Total	96

Umpires—Messrs. H. Wright and Sharp.
Scorers—Messrs Hartley and Vinten.

Rensselaer Club vs. Newark Club.—The match between these Clubs took place yesterday at Newark.

United States Christian Commission—New-York Committee.

Cash acknowledgments since Aug. 15, 1863:

The United Congregational Church, Newport, R. I., by Rev. Dr. Thayer, Pastor	$134 90
Through the Editor of the N. Y. *Observer*	4 00
A Widow's Mite	1 00
Mrs. John North	6 00
Rev. E. L. Janes	8 00
Presbyterian Church at Perth Amboy, N. J.	13 00
Methodist and Congregational Societies, Deansville, N. Y.	17 00
L. S. Mott	5 00
A Soldier's Wife	10 00
Baptist Church at Busti, N. Y.	13 10
Palisades Presbyterian Chapel, Rockland Co.	41 05
Presbyterian and Methodist Churches at Huntington, L. I.	37 15
Sabbath School Missionary Association of the Mount Washington Presbyterian Church, Tubby Hook	21 05
J. M. Schermerhorn	5 00
Nevada Territory, bar of silver, sold for	2,265 71
Presbyterian Methodist Churches at New-Providence, N. J.	16 90
Soldiers' Aid Society at Sheepscot Bridge, Me.	40 00
W. G. Gilman, Jr	20 00
Second Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J.	58 78
National Thanksgiving Collection in Saugerties, N. Y., through Rev. W. G. Browing	41 25
Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, Penn., through Rev. C. N. Potter	12 50
Joseph W. Lester & Co.	50 00
Mrs. H. A. Ferguson	5 00
Isaiah Wilcox	2 00
Presbyterian Church at Franklinville, L. I.	13 50
Panama, N. Y., through Chalon Burgess	12 53
Mrs. C. De Forrest and Mrs. Whiting, Binghamton, N. Y.	3 00
Grace Church, Allentown, Penn., through Rev. C. N. Potter	25 00
Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches, Greenville, N. Y.	20 00
Methodist and Cong. Churches, Sharon Conn.	18 25
Collection at Deposit, N. Y., through C. H. De Long	14 75
Moses Webb	20 00
James Low	10 00
Cumming & Seaman	100 00
Jabez B. Sacket	4 00
Oliver Harriman	20 00
First Baptist Church, New-Haven	10 50
Charles F. Wilbour	20 00
John M. Bruce	100 00
Bruce & Cook	50 00
Richard Caldwell	5 00
Mrs. Richard Caldwell	5 00
Baptist Church at Eaton Centre, N. Y.	10 00
First Baptist Church at Colesville	12 00
Baptist Church at Clayton, N. Y.	12 30
First Presbyterian Church at Holly, Mich.	7 00
First Baptist Church, Brooklyn	27 40
Miss Catharine Hone	10 00
Union Meeting at North Greenville, N. Y.	12 50
Walter Underhill	25 00
A Lady	10 00
Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill Landing	28 30
Methodist and Dutch Reformed Churches at Irvington, N. J.	8 45
Valentine G. Hall	25 00
Hempstead, L. I., through Rev. J. B. Merwin	30 00
Two ladies in East Chester, N. Y.	5 00
Mrs. James F. De Peyster	25 00
Mrs. Robert E. Livingston	25 00
	$3,591 97

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer, 59 Wall-street.

Relief Fund for the Sufferers from the Late Riots.

The subscriptions to the fund for the relief of sufferers from the late riots, of which Mayor Opdyke is treasurer, amounted on the 12th inst. to $24,858. Since that date subscriptions have been received as follows:

S. B. G., through Williams & Guion	$250
From a Loyal Lady in England	100
E. W., through H. J. Raymond	10
H. W. T. Mali & Co., through H. J. Raymond	150
Former subscriptions	24,858
Total	$25,368

$3,750 of the above fund has been devoted to the relief of special classes named by the contributors. The remainder is applied to the relief of sufferers in the Military, Police and Fire Departments.

LAW REPORTS.

An Alleged Circulator of "Treasonable" Documents in Limbo.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People vs. Henry C. Childs.—Judge Leonard having issued a writ of *habeas corpus* to T. C. Acton, Esq., one of the Police Commissioners, to produce the body of Henry C. Childs, Mr. Acton made the following return: "I have not the body of Henry C. Childs; he is not now under my control and never has been."

It appears from the examination of Mr. Acton, that the prisoner is under the control of Provost-Marshal Nugent, and that he was arrested for causing to be printed and circulated a handbill headed, "Sons of Liberty Demand and Compel Obedience from the Authorities at Washington to the Constitution of the United States." The handbill, which is somewhat lengthy, goes on to recommend that $50,000 be raised by subscription for the purpose of testing the legality of the Conscription act, and recommends various measures which Gen. Canby thought treasonable. On these grounds he was arrested, and as Mr. Acton has not the body of Childs, a new writ was issued to Gen. Nugent.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $4 per annum; including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Rebel news from Charleston to the 28th inst. has been received by way of Richmond and Fortress Monroe. A dispatch dated the 27th, announces an "overwhelming" attack on the rebel rifle-pits on Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock. No explanation is given as to the location of the rifle-pits, or the actual results of the attack, but from the fact that the latter is denominated "overwhelming," we judge it to have been successful. A dispatch dated the 28th, announces that the bombardment of Sumter and Wagner proceeded sluggishly, and that our forces were working hard in the trenches in front of Wagner. No further attempt had been made to shell the city.

It is announced in rebel papers received at Morehead City, N. C., that JEFF. DAVIS, after a conference with the Governors of the rebel States has decided to call out 500,000 negro troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war. This intelligence is received from Lieut. STERLING, of Gen. PECK'S Staff, who arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday from Newbern. Should this intelligence prove true, no better evidence could be afforded of the desperation of the rebel cause. JEFF. DAVIS is literally "playing his last card."

Four rebel war vessels are said to have run the blockade and entered Wilmington harbor within the past six weeks. The last one—a large sloop-of-war carrying ten guns, ran in on the 17th inst.

In the affair with MOSEBY'S guerrillas on Monday last, near Fairfax, which has already been mentioned, MOSEBY is said to have received two wounds, which are believed to be mortal.

Late information from Vicksburgh confirms the report of the death of the rebel General, PEMBERTON. He is now said to have been shot by Texan soldiers, but no particulars of the occurrence are given. Some idea of the work on hand in the Southwest may be formed from the fact that the Fourteenth Army Corps has been transferred by Gen. GRANT to the Army of the Gulf. Preparations are said to have been making in New-Orleans on the 19th inst. for a movement in some direction—perhaps toward Mobile.

Gen. STEELE'S forces were all at Clarendon, Ark., on August 17, when he effected a junction with Gen. DAVIDSON'S Cavalry division. He was to move on to Bayou Metior immediately, where he hoped to meet PRICE and his force.

The way in which the famous Marsh Angel battery, whence Charleston is bombarded, was erected, bears a striking similarity to the way in which a battery above Fort Pulaski was constructed. This battery is in the midst of the marsh, 2,600 yards in advance of Morris Island—was located at night by the men making their way to it on their stomachs. A path, two planks wide, was then constructed, which was hid from rebel observation by the marsh grass. Planks three inches thick were driven down as the substratum; on this were laid several layers; on them logs, and on them boards. In the meantime the ordnance was floated up by night, and sandbags innumerable from every direction; and one night a large force piled them up, and, to the surprise of the rebels, a dangerous battery greeted their eyes next morning.

During the recent bombardment of Fort Wagner from the new *Ironsides*, it was found impossible to drive the balls through the sand and cotton of which the work is made, or to elevate the guns so as to toss the shot in as from a mortar. The gunners resorted to the expedient of depressing the pieces, whereby the balls, striking the water about fifty yards from the beach, bounded upward and over into the fortress. This was remarkably successful.

GENERAL NEWS.

A private letter by the *Persia*, from a responsible gentleman in Paris, received in Washington, states that it is positively known in Court circles that MAXIMILIAN *has accepted the throne of the Empire of Mexico.*

Stevenson, Alabama, which Gen. ROSECRANS holds as the base of operations against Chattanooga, was founded by Col. V. K. STEVENSON, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, who laid out this depot in 1852. Five miles distant is Coon Island, the site of Coon Town, an ancient Cherokee rendezvous. Stevenson is located at the base of a spur of Cumberland mountains, two and a half miles from Tennessee river, and contains three hundred of a population. The surrounding country is a clay soil, rather broken; climate tolerably healthy, and the principal agricultural products are cotton, some-grain, horses, cattle, mules, and smaller stock. There is one steam circular saw and grist mill, four dry goods houses, one drug store, and two hotels. Stevenson is the intersecting point of the Memphis and Charleston and the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads. Among the natural curiosities in the vicinity is "Nickajack Cave," at which a bloody encounter is said to have occurred between the whites and Cherokees. It has been explored for several miles, and abounds in matters interesting to visitors.

Brig.-Gen. FISK announced the capture of JEFF. THOMPSON and his band as follows:

PILOT KNOB, Aug. 26, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

My compliments. JEFF. THOMPSON is a prisoner in our hands.

(Signed) CLINTON B. FISK, Brigadier-General.

Breadstuffs were moderately dealt in on Saturday, the market closing heavily for Flour and Wheat. Provisions were in limited demand at drooping prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Hides, Tallow and Tobacco. Hay and Hops were salable and buoyant. Whisky was inactive. The freight market was spiritless. There were 588 vessels of all classes in port.

WORK FOR THE NEW BUREAU.—It has already been announced that among the reforms inaugurated by the Cavalry Bureau, the system of buying horses without contract is prominent; in other words, no more especial contracts will be made, but every person having twenty-five or more horses to offer, can take them to a designated spot, where they will be examined, and if found good, bought. This is an important point reached, as by the contract system the treasury has already been swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars for horseflesh, the refuse of the whole country—nags that could not have been thrust on any farmer for drudge work. Instances have been known in mounting our Western cavalry, where the entire horses of the regiment have been condemned and sent away, and when the new mount came, they were actually worse than those just condemned. A case of this kind occurred with the Ninth Kentucky cavalry, where they were forced by circumstances to accept these hacks, and with scarce time to fit saddles, they rode into action. Horses have been taken fresh from the plow, or the cart, sometimes even unshodden, and sent instantly upon forced marches, or into battle. Is it to be wondered at that, in many instances, our cavalry has not met with the success that should attend well-mounted men and well-trained horses? The Press has continually been disposed to exalt the rebel cavalry; but this praise is only deserved by comparison, and the comparison is instituted against an arm of the service which up to this time has struggled against enormous odds.

Improvised cavalry is always bad; there is no exception to this rule. Something can be done with raw infantry or artillery, but with cavalry there is double training. Let your soldier be ever so good, and mount him upon a new horse, one undrilled, and never under fire, and he is worse than useless; when both soldier and horse are new, they are then dangerous, not to the enemy, but to themselves and their comrades. To rectify this is to be, or should be, the work of the Cavalry Bureau. Neither men or horses should be sent into the field in less than eight weeks, no matter how great the exigency, and not then if more time can be allowed. The man should have time to become thoroughly acquainted with his horse, and gain the confidence which is absolutely necessary to success. He should be taught the use of the sabre he carries, and how many of our cavalry soldiers, or even officers, know this properly? He should be taught to put the saddle upon his horse as it should be; not in such a way as that, after a hard day's travel, the animal will be sore-backed, weak in the loins, and only fit for condemnation. It is to provide this instruction, to save both men and horses, and reduce the terrible expense of cavalry regiments, that, as we suppose, the new Bureau was instituted. Too much cannot be said on this all-important subject, as the day is rapidly coming when our mounted forces will be the very backbone of the army. The final crushing out of the rebellion is to be done by them, and now is the accepted time to organize, that they may be ready for the Fall work.

What Napoleon Wants in Mexico.

There is no scheme of ambition, no deep-laid plot on the political board, no act of interference in the domestic affairs of another State, for his own aggrandizement, that the world will not readily concede NAPOLEON capable of attempting; but they will hardly believe, even giving him credit for only half the analysis and perception he is reputed to possess, that he would enter upon a campaign involving such great issues as that of Mexico, without expecting to reap great benefits, gains equivalent to the risks, and permanent sovereignty over some territory that shall pay him for the blood and treasure that must inevitably be spent in getting a foothold on the spot for which he is now striving. Any observer who should fall into the error of believing that the affair as it stands now is a true exposition of the designs of the French Emperor, will show that he has not studied the character of the fatalist who dazzles by the very splendor of his movements, yet who by that very belief in his destiny, is far more likely to topple suddenly from one of his schemes than the political plodder. Who will for an instant believe that he would send fifty thousand of his choice troops to conquer a country through blood and battle, that he would openly show such a deep personal interest in the struggle, and that he would, in spite of all pledges given at the commencement of the effort, proceed to occupy the country at great peril, simply on humanitarian grounds, or the releasement of its people from revolution and republicanism? Who will believe that he has gone through all this only for the purpose of placing upon the throne an Austrian Prince, who is as much a Democrat as an Austrian can be, who is a thorough and hereditary hater of the Napoleon dynasty, allied by marriage to the Bourbons, and an admirer of England? Whether this offer has been made to conciliate or deceive England, matters little—it never was made in good faith, and the Prince Maximilian is not the representative whom LOUIS NAPOLEON wants upon the throne of Mexico, save for a stop-gap which he can displace at any moment it may suit his convenience so to do.

Is he so little versed in the nature of the struggle now going on in our midst as to believe that a day of settlement must not come, and that the American policy must not be carried out upon Mexican soil? Hardly that; but like a desperate gamester, though thoroughly understanding the game he has to play, he sees fit to make great risks on the bare chance of winning a stake a thousand times greater than the risks, not seeing that the very greatness of the stake will eventuate in his own ruin.

The policy of France under its present ruler has been the encouragement of commerce and manufacture, and not the spreading of its territory in any part of the world, unless to achieve this benefit. It was with this view that France undertook to assist England in the Chinese war, and was checkmated by that shopkeeping nation. It was with this view that she has squeezed herself quietly into various parts of the world, to be upon the highways of trade now monopolized or coveted by England, among the rest, Suez, the gate of India. It is for this she is in Mexico, dabbling upon the Isthmus, looking toward Sonora, taking the measure of San Luis de Potosi and other mines, flirting lovingly and distantly with the $150,000,000 of church treasure, and casting the desperate throw for an absorption of Southern territory, and the monopolization of cotton, sugar and tobacco. It is by this mode she intended to made common cause with the rebellion, and seek, not alliance, but dominion, and by so doing strike the heaviest blow she could strike at England, and give the final sunderance to that false *entente cordiale*, with which both these perfidious nations have so long played, and so long desired at an end. The control of cotton, alone, would for the next twenty years, if such control could be secured, give France a power that would be felt over the entire world; would change commerce and manufacture, and possibly place that nation on an eminence of trade surpassing that of England. Will it be doubted that the leaders of this rebellion would hesitate upon the choice of such dominion, or the total ruin which must within a few months follow the successes of the Union arms? They feel that defeat and disgrace—the last more forcibly expressed by their own people than by the North—is upon their very heels. They feel that no sacrifice is too great to make that will save their own unworthy lives and property. To achieve this they will be willing not only to barter away the crops of their terrified dupes, but even the very soil upon which they were born, and place themselves under a tyranny a hundred times more hateful than that from which they have broken, even were it many times worse than they have represented it. Whether the Southern people will follow their leaders in this, remains to be seen.

This is what NAPOLEON would achieve, and this is what the Southern leaders would submit to; but the move is too late. NAPOLEON has allowed himself to be deceived upon the chances, and since the advent of his armies on Mexican soil the whole board has changed. With all his belief in destiny and his reputation for brilliant movements, he will hardly make one to carry out his original programme; but that he will attempt it as far as possible is without doubt, and that he will find his Waterloo in it is as certain as the attempt.

State Authority over National Troops.

Our readers may recollect that in the Copperhead Convention in Maine, which put in nomination for Governor of that State the notorious BION BRADBURY, a friend of the candidate assured his associates that when Gov. SEYMOUR withdrew the troops of New-York from the National army, Mr. BRADBURY, if elected, would also withdraw the troops of Maine. It probably did not occur to them that Mr. BRADBURY would be no more able to withdraw the troops if he were elected, than if he was not. But the remark is an indication of a purpose on the part of certain Copperheads, further evidenced by the nomination of VALLANDIGHAM, and by numerous declarations from Copperhead leaders and papers, to make a combined effort against the Government, if they can find the opportunity. The purpose alone is disgraceful enough, but an attempt to carry it out, to withdraw troops from the army at the very time when all indications show that the rebellion is drawing to its death, and when the Government and all friends of their country are striving to fill up the thinned ranks of our regiments to insure success in the final struggle, would be worse than infamous. We have no idea that it would be anything more than an attempt. It could never succeed in causing anything more than temporary embarrassment and uneasiness.

This very thing has been tried once before. It proved then a miserable failure. It would prove so again. The last attempt is recalled to us by the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*. For of all the States in the Union where should the experiment have been tried but in Vermont? It seems that during the war of 1812, Gov. CHITTENDEN, of Vermont, a Federalist Governor, elected not by the people, but by the Legislature, with a majority of two votes, actually issued a proclamation calling home a brigade of Vermont soldiers, which had been ordered out of the State and were stationed at Plattsburgh. The proclamation was carried to Plattsburgh and distributed through the camp. What was the effect? The distributor of the proclamation having left camp, was sent for and brought back under guard, with his legs tied under the belly of his horse, and, after an "admonition," his proclamations were destroyed before his face, and he was dismissed; and the officers of the regiment drew up a reply to the Governor's order, refusing to obey it. The Governor's order was after the most approved Copperhead stamp. He was strong on constitutionalism, jealous of the jurisdiction of the State Executive, tronbled in consequence of "disturbances of a very serious nature," caused by the troops having been ordered out of the State. He could talk, too, of the danger of "our country," and be as patriotic on paper as VALLANDIGHAM. But the Vermont soldiers also, as was evident from their reply, had clear ideas of what their duties were, and did not believe them to be "circumscribed within the narrow limits of the town or State," but that they were "under a paramount obligation to our common country, to the great Confederation of States," and considered the Governor's proceeding as "a renewed instance of that spirit of disorganization and anarchy which is carried on by a faction to overwhelm our country with ruin and disgrace." In fact, change but the place and names and dates, and the order and reply fit the present time with wonderful accuracy.

Any similar attempt now would have a similar result. The soldiers of New-York or of Maine would repel with the same indignation any such attempt on the part of Gov. SEYMOUR or of Mr. BRADBURY, elected or not elected, to call them away from the duties which they have sworn to perform. And we recommend to any Copperhead who may have dreams of seeing the troops of New-York obeying "an invitation or order" from her Governor "to desert the standard of our country," to ponder the reply of the Vermont soldiers when their Copperhead Governor [illegible] years ago.

Duties of Drafted Men.

"Mr. M. COLEMAN, attached to the corps of City Inspector Boots, and owning a couple of carts in the service of the City, having drawn a prize, reported *in propria persona* on the day following the draft. The Commissioner informed him that he might continue his business until notified, but he replied that he had stabled his horses with the intention of entering the United States service. He was of opinion that it was high time for men of energy to lay hold at once, and put down the rebellion, and he, for one, was determined to do his part of the work. A man at his elbow volunteered to act as his substitute for the moderate sum of $300, but he was told that his services would not be accepted at any price."

This cartman has shown himself to be a patriotic and good citizen, and we commend his example to those who have been drafted. We are quite well aware that a great many will not follow it. Many will be found among those upon whom the lot has fallen, who are not patriotic citizens, who have no idea of "doing their part" of any public duty, who are always ready to shirk jury duty, to slip out from the payment of taxes, to avoid in some way every call which the community makes upon them. There will be many who cannot go, whose circumstances and relations are such that it is simply an impossibility for them to meet this call of their country upon them. But there will also, we doubt not, be a good many who could go if they would, who are not so bound that they cannot get away, nor so feeble that they would be of no use if they went. Every such man should ponder seriously the example set him by Mr. COLEMAN—no matter if he can easily commute. He knows well enough, or ought to know, that the Government does not want his money, but him. He knows that a great many are opposing the draft, because they say it is hard upon the poor, and the rich will avoid its burdens. Is it not the duty of every one to do all in his power to relieve the law of this obloquy? Every man who answers the summons in his own person helps the Government and the cause of the country, not alone by furnishing one man more to wield a bayonet, but also by shutting the mouths of demagogues at home, by making it more sure that the rebel hopes that the draft will raise a diversion at the North in their favor will come to naught. Nothing would so cut out the foundation from under the feet of those who are desirous of disturbance among us as a general and hearty acceptance of the country's call by those in our community who are drafted—a declaration by deeds that they agree with Mr. COLEMAN that it is "high time for men of energy to lay hold, and put the rebellion down," and that they "are determined to do their part of the work." The country everywhere would be cheered and inspirited, and Copperheads and rebels, and our foes abroad, would all alike be disappointed and disgusted.

Teutonic Federalism—The New Scheme.

The outlines of the Federal scheme proposed by the Austrian Kaiser, and which is now being discussed by the German potentates assembled at Frankfort, have been published. The new Diet is to consist of two Houses—an Upper House composed of the representatives of the various sovereigns, and the princes of the defunct empire; and a Lower House composed of delegates from the Legislatures of the several States. This Diet is to be convoked periodically, and, in each of its branches, measures are to be carried by a *majority* of votes. Executive affairs are to be administered by the Governors of seven of the principal German Powers, under the Presidency of Austria, and the military organization of the Confederacy is to be remodeled and rendered more efficient.

Though there is nothing radical or original in this scheme, it is nevertheless, in some respects, an improvement on the old one. In the present Diet, for instance, no measure can be carried save by a *unanimous* vote, and therefore very few measures can be carried at all, while hardly any organization could be worse than the military organization now existing. But if the Kaiser's scheme is thus far better than that which it is probably destined to supersede, it is very remote from perfection itself. The contemplated Federal Diet will not represent faithfully the several State diets; for in its Kerrenhaus, it is the *sovereigns*, and not the *State Senates*, that are to be represented. This is a very grave defect, and one which, by preventing the harmonious action of the two Houses, may prove fatal to the whole project.

That proviso, too, which aims at securing the Presidency of the Executive Council to *Austria*, seems a very impolitic stipulation, and leads to the conclusion that the Kaiser is more anxious to insure his own ascendancy in the Confederation than to promote the common interests of Germany. FRANCIS JOSEPH need not have feared to trust the filling of that post of honor to the vote of the Federal Diet—he need not have apprehended that the contumacious WILLIAM of Brandenburgh, or the petty Sovereign of Saxony, Bavaria or Hanover, would have been raised to it in preference to himself. He might have remembered, moreover, that though a large majority of the Teutonic potentates had approved his proposition, and consented to meet him, yet, that all had not done so; and that any betrayal of selfish purposes, on his part, might engender an opposition which would defeat his object—an object, the accomplishment of which is essential to the welfare of Germany, but rendered most difficult of achievement by the circumstances of the country, and the temper of its Princes. For how can *effective* union be brought about between its different States, while all their Sovereigns claim absolute power, and none will surrender the most insignificant of his prerogatives to advance the common weal? VOLTAIRE says that a physician is an unfortunate gentleman, who is required to reconcile health with intemperance. Now the Kaiser has undertaken an equally onerous task to reconcile the omnipotence of some thirty or forty individual Monarchs with an *effective* federalism!

The federal system of America is the most perfect that has ever been founded, but where would be the American Union to-day, if all the States, at the time of its formation, refused to resign a single one of those attributes of sovereign power, whose surrender, on the part of all, was indispensable to the erection of the great Republic? The complete separation of those powers which are peculiarly *sovereign* from those powers which are peculiarly *municipal*, and the transference of the former to the Federal Executive and Legislature, are the true sources of the stability and efficiency of American federalism; and so long as the States and Potentates of Germany decline to follow this precedent, all their attempts to establish an *effective* federalism, whether under the auspices of King or Kaiser, will prove vain.

TAXATION MADE EASY.—We perceive that some English speculators are much exercised in spirit, and sorely moved in their bowels of compassion, on account of what they very complacently, and no less absurdly, call our "fearful" war debt. They profess to feel quite sure that taxation here has reached its extreme limit. Like the man in the fable, they carry two wallets; the one containing their own faults and sins they carry behind their backs,—that which contains those of their neighbors they have constantly beneath their censorious eyes. Considering that the English National debt amounts to upward of eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand millions of dollars, their anxiety seems to less philanthropically nervous people to partake more than a little of both the premature and the superfluous. However, as there are not a few uninformed persons among us who take a similarly fearful view as to a debt which, as compared with our resources, developed and undeveloped, is really quite insignificant, it may be well to direct the attention of Secretary CHASE to a splendid source of income which is as yet comparatively untouched, and which may, with great moral justice, as well as with advantage to the National income, be used with respect to the great venders of luxuries, instead of being confined, as at present, to the smaller and poorer ones. The war has already given, and must necessarily continue to give, enormous fortunes to people who till recently were poor enough. Such suddenly enriched folks alway outvie in luxury, as vulgar as it is costly, those who have never known poverty. A very heavy license duty on the venders of such luxuries would produce a heavy revenue, could not interfere a jot with production, or the wages of labor, and would not even interfere one tittle with the profuse outlay of our mushroom nabobs. Women who consider the most brilliant diamonds that even Broadway exhibits, not expensive or flashy enough for them, and who readily pay their $500 each for gaudy sham cachemires, would be none the less customers to jewelers and drygoods importers, if those venders, paying license tax varying from five to ten thousand dollars per annum, were to reimburse themselves by laying ten per cent. extra upon their goods—thus pocketing a hundred per cent. upon their cost of license. The peddler who carries his heavy pack of huckaback and cheap calicoes, is specially taxed for permission to carry on his trade; why should not, why would not, the same rule apply to those who clear their hundreds by the sale of a couple of shawls or a set of diamonds?

We have spoken of but two classes of venders—mere *venders*, be it observed, and in no sense of the word, producers—but a score of businesses could be named, which both righteously and advantageously might be made to pay new and very greatly increased license tax, to the great relief of the struggling poor, and to the permanent advantage of the nation.

Colored Clergymen Authorized to Visit Camps of Colored Troops.

On Monday last a Committee of the First Baptist Missionary Convention, in session in Washington, waited upon the President to ascertain what protection they might have from the Government in "sending missionaries on Southern soil to promulgate the Gospel of Christ within the lines of the military forces of the United States."

The President, after addressing the Committee briefly, presented the Chairman with the following note of authority to visit the camps of colored troops:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1863.

To whom it may concern:

To-day I am called upon by a Committee of colored ministers of the Gospel, who express a wish to go within our military lines and administer to their brethren there. The object is a worthy one, and I shall be glad for all facilities to be afforded them which may not be inconsistent with, or a hindrance to, our military operations. A. LINCOLN.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE MISSOURI RADICALS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* is endeavoring to fasten upon Gen. SCHOFIELD the responsibility of the fearful disaster at Lawrence, Kansas. It publishes a long letter, addressed to the President, protesting against the appointment of Gen. SCHOFIELD, signed by Messrs. C. D. DRAKE, H. F. BLOW and others. The only noteworthy thing brought out in this letter is the following telegram, which was extorted from the President in reply to a dispatch protesting against the removal of Gen. CURTIS:

"Your dispatch of to-day is just received. It is very painful to me that you in Missouri cannot or will not settle your factional quarrel among yourselves. I have been tormented with it beyond endurance for months by both sides. Neither side pays the least respect to my appeals to your reason. I am now compelled to take hold of the case."

The Late Gen. Pemberton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date you have an obituary notice of the death of the rebel General, JOHN C. PEMBERTON, which is correct, except as to the time you state when he left the United States Army. When the rebels fired upon Fort Sumter, PEMBERTON was then a Captain and Brevet-Major, commanding Co. F of the Fourth United States artillery, stationed in Minnesota, and was ordered to Washington, at which place he arrived on April 18, the day before the massacre in Baltimore, which place he passed through with his company, and was stationed at the United States Arsenal in Washington City. I was at that time a member of the Seventh regiment in this city, having formerly served under PEMBERTON four years. When we (the Seventh regiment) arrived in Washington, I found my old company was stationed there, and as I had a natural desire to see Maj. PEMBERTON and the old members of Co. F, I went to see them. When I got there I was informed that PEMBERTON had joined the rebel army two days previous, which was the 20th day of April, instead of the time you mention, at Leavenworth. Gen. PEMBERTON was of an overbearing disposition, and never was liked by either soldiers or citizens. He was a great admirer of Gen. QUITMAN, and he belonged to his school of filibusters, in company with such men as BRAGG, LOVELL, TWIGGS and others, and he was a very particular friend of JEFF. DAVIS, as he corresponded with him to my own knowledge as late as 1851. G. W. S.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

An Evening at the Old Parish Mansion.

Taking advantage of that paragraph of the Constitution of the above-named Club which permits a member to make a stranger an honorary member of the Club for any time not to exceed one fortnight, your reporter paid a visit some few evenings since to the old Parish mansion in Union-square—his vouchers and introducers being two gentlemen who have been most active and efficient in the organization of this excellent and very important institution.

Of the sumptuous furniture and magnificent decorations of the interior of the Club-house, your reporter, being neither an upholsterer nor house decorator, feels that he has no special mission to speak in detail. Suffice it to say that, with a knowledge of all the club-houses in New-York, and many of those in other cities of the Union, he believes that the interior of the Parish mansion will compare favorably with the very best, in richness, elegance of taste and substantial comfort. He would add that, beyond all these things, there is an air of home heartiness in the Union League Club nowhere else to be found.

To two or three articles of furniture, however, which were designed neither for luxury nor for ornament, he does feel tempted to call attention: these were vast wooden shutters or shields of unpainted pine, bullet-proof themselves and pierced for musketry, intended to block up the windows on the ground floor, in case any of our late City rioters should think of carrying out, in some renewed demonstration, the threats of arson and pillage so freely denounced against this truly national institution, during the late brief reign of terror in New-York. There is also on hand an arsenal of very effective weapons, controlled by the Club "Chief of Ordnance," and ready to be rained down at a moment's notice from the strong iron balcony in front of the first-floor windows.

These preparations indicate, not merely an earnestness of purpose, in itself commendable, on the part of the members of the club, but also evince a willingness to accept all the responsibilities of patriotic duty in this hour of danger, which cannot be too highly lauded. It is a hopeful sign when we find two or three hundred of our very wealthiest and most eminent citizens—men of all professions, and with names honored by the whole community—thus publicly raising the banner of patriotic faith, and showing by their deeds that they are willing, if need be, to defend their principles with their lives. Singly they could do nothing or but little, for all individual efforts are lost in the mighty rush of passing events; but here, united in an institution devoted to loyalty, they have both the will and the means to guarantee that here, at least, the rights of property and of opinion shall not be violated with impunity; and, in their organized or corporate capacity, to exert an influence that cannot readily be overestimated upon the formation of a sound public opinion on National affairs.

Of the high character of the members forming this body, your reporter only wishes to speak in general terms, abstaining, for reasons which must be obvious, from any introduction of names. Such personal notices are often liable to misinterpretation; and, at best, could produce no good. If the men having a substantial stake in the perpetuation of our National existence and prosperity, are either too lukewarm or too timid to rally around the great social banner of Patriotic Duty, thus gallantly and magnificently raised in our midst, neither would they do so though told that Elias and all the Prophets were amongst the company they should meet there. It must suffice, therefore, that the very best men of our whole community,—representing all professions and interests, and all former shades of political opinion, are to be found in the catalogue of officers and members of the Club in question. Names identified with the growing greatness of New-York for the past two centuries; names illustrious in science, war, philosophy, eloquence and art; and names of the great self-made magnates, whose genius, towering above their humble origin, has placed them foremost on the rolls of that industry and commerce to which New-York is indebted for her proud title of the Empire City. No "professional politicians" have been admitted, and none are eligible; and though we are far from condemning all such men as innately and irretrievably base, we think, in view of the high objects of this truly National and patriotic Association, that the exclusion is a wise one.

Attached to the various duties for which this Club has been organized—purposes constantly and steadily pursued by means of permanent and special committees—there is a "Committee on Publications," charged with the duty of circulating through the Press, by pamphlets and all other agencies, "such papers and documents as shall tend to awaken, extend and perpetuate the *vital* faith of the fathers of the Republic, namely, that *National Union* is necessary to the American people for the preservation of liberty, maintenance of law, security against civil discord, protection from foreign aggression, continuance of social and commercial prosperity, and transmission of National glory; *and to impress on the intelligent and educated classes the duty of taking an active part in the conduct of public affairs.*"

Aye! If this could only have been done some dozen or even half-dozen years ago! If somebody could only have efficiently and actively impressed upon "the intelligent and educated classes" of our people "the duty of taking an active part in public affairs,"—what a different, what a blessed, what a peaceful country, "great, glorious and free," would to-day have been this land of ours,—now a prey to all the terrors and horrors of the bloodiest and vastest civil war that has ever devastated the earth! We tell the rich and the intelligent, the men of philosophy and of fashion, the lords of manufacture and of commerce, our great territorial chiefs and all those natural leaders who have heretofore joined in branding politics as "low," and who have therefore abstained from taking any part in its troubles and in its details,—that impartial History hereafter will point to them with unerring finger, from every blackened battle-field of our Second War for National existence, and say, "Ye are the men upon whose souls rests the blood of these hecatombs of the slaughtered!"

Under the Democratic Republican form of Government, indifference to politics is the highest crime next to active treason of which the citizen can be guilty; and those citizens who are most intelligent are the most culpable when they neglect their duties. Our present rebellion is directly traceable to the criminal neglect of all political duties and responsibilities by the very class of men throughout the country whom it is now the mission of the Union League Club of this City, and its sister Institution of Philadelphia, to awaken to a sense of their culpability in the past, and their vital interest in having this matter remedied for the future. If "politics" have been "low," and, of late the very lowest of all human occupations, on whom rests the blame of their degradation? History does not think that those "politicians" (for politicians they were,) who achieved, *first* through organization, and *after-*

sword by arms, the independence of the American Colonies, were a very degraded class; or that the time devoted to their deliberations and official actswork by any means, time passed in a mean, predatory or disgraceful calling. Far otherwise!

But from sloth and other causes—a desire to devote all their efforts to money-making, or a desire (money made) to give up all time to pleasure—the men who, having largest leisure and intelligence, should have most devoted themselves to the task of standing guard over the public interests, and asking "that the Republic received no detriment"—these very men have utterly abjured all such troublesome and "wholly unremunerative" labor; and thus gradually, the affairs of both Sections, North and South, passed into the hands of desperate political gamblers—conscienceless, thievish, utterly unscrupulous, ready for any trick that promised money, vulgar popularity, or a continuance of power; and it was by such agents of popular "*mis*-representation" that the Sections were precipitated into civil war.

Who does not know that, with but few exceptions, all the wealthiest planters of the South were non-political before the war. They did not go themselves to Congress or in search of Governorships, but sent some young political schemer, with everything to gain and nothing to lose, to be their agent at the seat of Government. Their plantations they governed by one kind of Superintendent. Their national concerns they hoped to have looked after by sending another kind of Superintendent of a somewhat higher and more intelligent order. The power thus conferred they found it impossible to recall, in the latter case; though in the former (their plantation managers) there was not the slightest difficulty.

Precisely the same thing has been the case with that class in the North, who, from family, intelligence, wealth, position and character, should themselves have been the agents for the management of our political affairs. They too sent their "Superintendents" to the places of trust and power—gradually losing all interest in the politics and political candidates of the day; and thus matters have progressed until to hold place is rather an argument against good character; and until in this and every other city through the land, and in this and all other Legislatures, we see men of very doubtful reputation throned high in office and intrusted with political powers of the most dangerous description and with the disbursement of millions upon millions of the public money. In national matters we have also had wholly unfit representatives; and thus between irrepressible, ambitious and unscrupulous men managing the affairs of the South, and men who were not the proper representatives of our own best opinions, managing the interests of the North, our country was allowed under Mr. BUCHANAN'S term of office to drift into a civil war, which that wry-necked (it should have been "twisted") Old Public Functionary, bequeathed as a sad inheritance to the present Administration.

The object of the Union League Club is to awaken the vigilance of all our naturally leading classes for the future; and to secure, by social influence, as well as by political argument, an organization which shall make "activity in politics" the reverse of low hereafter;—which shall, in fact, hereafter cause "non-activity in politics" to be the stamp and stain of an imbecile and a driveler. The Union League Club is a thorough, hearty and effective supporter of the National Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion. It gives no half-way help; its bugle utters no uncertain sound. "For the Union, one and indivisible," is its motto, and in its labors all honest men will wish it "God speed!" It is National in all its aims, and must not be confounded for a moment with certain so-called "Union Leagues" got up by shaky and sore-headed City politicians, having an eye to local importance. To the wise "sanitary" precautions observed in excluding all persons tainted with the suspicion of having mere personal "axes to be ground" from entering the Club, we believe the institution is largely indebted for that present eminent prosperity which it enjoys, and which cannot but increase as its objects and its *personnel* become better known. These predictions may be strong, but we feel confident the future will confirm their justice.

The Political Germans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last Sunday's issue of your valuable paper contained a statement substantially as follows:

"The Germans attached to the old Republican organization of this city are the more cautious and vigilant owing to the fact that a new self-constituted committee is in the field, under the name of the 'National Committee.' The sudden appearance of this fresh competitor for political power has created no small excitement among our German friends, who are already taking sides very warmly with one or the other organization. The friends of the regular Committee allege that the new clique consists of a few discontented place-hunters, who are, by this action, seeking for an appearance of influence, with an eye to future spoils; while the adherents of the National Committee retort by declaring that the old fogy concern, as they call it, has monopolized everything, and will not tolerate any opposition to its will, however honest."

The writer of the above should be requested to name some of the adherents of the National Committee, or rather National Club, for that is the name of the organization, who speak ill of the Central Committee, or in any manner take sides against it, and such parties, when named, should be invited to define their position. The writer of this, having certainly better means of information on the subject, has heard no such utterances. The National Club is an association similar to and having the same objects with the Loyal League.

Its organization is not yet perfected, for which reason it has refrained from appearing in public. The platform is herewith inclosed, with the request that you would be pleased to publish it. It reads but little like the pronunciamiento of a clique of discontented place-hunters. When the list of members will be made public, the idea that any of them were looking for spoils, or for a quarrel with the Central Committee, will provoke a smile. The Club opened communication with the Central Committee, expressing their anxiety to be useful in conjunction with the official organization of the party, which they have expressly recognized.

All those who have had some experience of politics, know that there is at all times plenty of work in the vineyard for willing laborers, and that there are difficulties enough to be overcome, even though forty voluntary societies devoted themselves to the task of inculcating right principles and sound views on the political issues of the day. No one ever supposed that the Loyal Leagues and Loyal Publication Societies were objects of jealousy to the American committees and regular associations of the Republican party.

A GERMAN.

PLATFORM.

The National Club is an association of citizens, adhering to the same political principles and pursuing a common political aim.

The outlines of the creed of the Association are found in the following propositions:

1. The several States are subject in all National affairs to the sovereignty of the people of the United States. Secession from the Union is neither more nor less than high treason.
2. The Union must be preserved throughout its entire extent of territory.
3. The war against the rebels must be prosecuted to their unconditional surrender.
4. To preserve the Union, the Constitution must adopt as its fundamental principle the personal liberty and civil equality of all men, and must guarantee the extinction of Slavery in all the States. Wherever the war power can be exercised, Slavery must cease at once.
5. The Constitution of the United States needs revision in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the foregoing maxims.
6. The maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine is necessary to the independence of the Republic.

How a Story Grows by Travelling.

T. D'ARCY M'GEE'S SCARE ABOUT THE INVASION OF CANADA.

Mr. HART, of Montreal, whom T. D'ARCY MCGEE made responsible for that terrible story regarding the Canadian invasion, thus destroys the story:

QUEBEC, August 21, 1863.

DEAR HOLTON: You imagine my surprise and mortification on taking up this morning's newspaper to find that Mr. McGEE had dragged Mr. SEWARD, Mr. GARNELL and my name before the public in his speech last night relative to militia affairs. As his version of the conversation, as coming from me to you, is not correct, but the reverse of what I stated of my interview with Mr. SEWARD, I wish you to take the earliest moment to place them right. I did not state to you that Mr. GARNELL was with me at Washington. I took a letter of introduction from Mr. GARNELL to Mr. SEWARD. I did not state to you, nor did Mr. SEWARD to me, of any thought on his part or that of the United States Government, of invading Canada, and the reverse. Mr. SEWARD spoke confidently of amicable relations, and in the highest terms of our present position and form of government. You will thus see how wrong has been the use of Mr. SEWARD'S name. I did tell you of a communication a high military man had with me in Washington, about the tactics that would probably be followed in the event of a war with England—that 100,000 men could, at short notice, be concentrated and thrown across the St. Lawrence, about or below the Island of Montreal, &c., &c., and you may possibly have confounded his remarks with Mr. SEWARD'S. Some confusion of names and circumstances in respect of a casual conversation held more than a year ago, to which no particular importance was attached by either of us, is not to be wondered at. But the reference to Mr. SEWARD and Mr. GARNELL, as well as myself, having been made, I deem it my duty to these gentlemen to give a true statement of the facts.

Yours, truly, THEODORE HART.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

FROM RICHMOND.

From a very intelligent refugee from Richmond we have the following: The rebel authorities had given up all hopes of saving Charleston, and with Fort Sumter once in our hands, the resistance there would be feeble. Prominent men connected with the rebel Government, who before the attack on Charleston were bold and defiant, are now growing despondent, and confess that the cause of the Confederacy is hopeless. They know that with Charleston in our possession, Richmond must fall, and the seat of war be transferred still further South. He confirms all the stories of rebel deserters concerning the disaffection and demoralization of the several rebel armies. Virginia is swarming with deserters from LEE'S army, making their way to their homes. The runaways belong principally to North Carolina and Virginia regiments, and to regiments from the Southwestern States. Desperate efforts are being made by the authorities to capture these men, and to force them back to their regiments. Although a great many have been taken, our informant says that for every man recaptured the rebels lose two in return, as the deserters, having the choice of position, give their pursuers battle, and in most cases whip their would-be captors. Besides, they band themselves together and enforce respect, as well as inspire fear, by their numbers and the determined spirit they manifest in resisting the tyranny of JEFF. DAVIS. A native army of resistance to the rebel Government is rapidly springing into existence in the South. This army is made up of deserters from the rebel armies. Most of the men bring their arms along with them, and by their valor establish their right to act and think for themselves. Our informant says that skirmishes, and even bloody battles on a small scale, frequently occur between the pursuers and pursued, which result almost invariably in favor of the deserters.

REMOUNTS.

There have been remounted at Camp Davis, since Aug. 1, 4,560 men, and 600 more will leave tomorrow, making 5,000 in less than four weeks. All these men have been furnished with fresh horses, and new equipments. At this rate, the entire cavalry corps will soon be in excellent order, and again ready for vigorous work. Col. CLENDENNIN, Eighth Illinois, in command, has, since the camp was first opened, a little over two months ago, remounted seven thousand men. The camp is now being worked down so as to break it up, as the great camp of the cavalry bureau will hereafter do this work.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND has returned from an inspecting tour to New-York and Boston. He has decided not to break up the hospitals in the former City, as was the intention some time ago.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Lieut.-Col. NAUMANN, who was placed upon the Retired List a short time ago, was found dead in the cars at Philadelphia. He had been before the Retiring Board at Wilmington the day previous. This fact explains the cause of the revocation of the order retiring him.

DEATH OF SURGEON HAMMOND.

The Medical Department has received intelligence of the death of Surgeon GEORGE HAMMOND, U. S. A., who was accidentally drowned in the Mississippi River, near Vicksburgh, about two weeks since.

UNAUTHORIZED TRADERS IN CUSTODY.

The Provost Guard have in confinement about thirty unauthorized sutlers, or peddlers, who have found their way within our lines. Such persons have heretofore given the Department much trouble, but hereafter they will be dealt with summarily.

DEPREDATORS BROKEN UP.

The organized bands of depredators in the army, who have been accustomed to forage on private account upon the impoverished inhabitants of the surrounding country, have nearly all been broken up by the prompt and stringent measures of the Provost Department.

THE DEATH OF GEN. WELCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, IN THE FIELD, CAMP NELSON, KENTUCKY, Aug. 15, 1863.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 4.—This Department has received, with the deepest regret, the intelligence of the death of Brig.-Gen. WELCH, Commanding First division Ninth army corps. This sad event closes a life marked by the purest patriotism, and deprives the army of the services and example of a brave and efficient officer, whose sole aim in his military history was his country's good.

The colors of the Ninth army corps will be draped in mourning, and the officers at General headquarters and of the Ninth army corps will wear the customary badge for thirty days.

By order of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Ass't. Adj't.-Gen.

THE INVALID CORPS.

The Invalid Companies of the Regular Army are to be made up as follows:

First—By taking the enlisted men of those commands now in the field (whether actually present or temporarily absent) who, from wounds received in action, or disease contracted in the line of duty, are unfit for field service, but are still capable of effective garrison duty, or such other light duty as may be required of an Invalid Corps. Regimental Commanders shall at once make out, from information received from their Medical and Company officers, and from their own knowledge, rolls of the names of all those enlisted men under their commands who fulfill the following conditions, viz.:

1. That they are unfit for active field service on account of age, or wounds, or disease contracted in the line of their duty—this fact being certified by a Medical officer after a personal examination.
2. That they are fit for garrison duty—this fact being likewise certified by the Medical officer, as above, after a personal examination.
3. That they are, in the opinion of the commanding officers, meritorious and deserving.

These rolls shall be certified by the Examining Surgeon and Regimental Commander, and transmitted, through the regular military channels, to the Adjutant-General of the army.

Second—By taking those enlisted men still in service and borne on the rolls, but who are absent from duty in hospitals, convalescent camps, or are otherwise under the control of Medical officers. In these cases the Medical officer shall, as soon as possible, prepare rolls, and send them, properly certified by himself, to the Adjutant-General of the army.

The rolls of men for the Invalid companies having been received, they will be sent, under orders from the Adjutant-General of the army, under charge of proper officers, and with their descriptive lists and clothing accounts, to the depots to which they may belong, as follows: 1st Cavalry, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; 2d Cavalry, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; 3d Cavalry, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; 4th Cavalry, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; 5th Cavalry, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; 6th Cavalry, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; 1st Artillery, Fort Independence, Boston Harbor; 2d Artillery, Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.; 3d Artillery, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 4th Artillery, Fort Washington, Md.; 5th Artillery, Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor; 1st Infantry, Annapolis, Md.; 2d Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 3d Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 4th Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 5th Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 6th Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 7th Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 8th Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 9th Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 10th Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 11th Infantry, Fort Independence, Boston Harbor; 12th Infantry, Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor; 13th Infantry, Newport Barracks, Kentucky; 14th Infantry, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; 15th Infantry, Fort Adams, Rhode Island; 16th Infantry, Fort Ontario, Oswego, New-York; 17th Infantry, Fort Preble, Portland, Maine; 18th Infantry, Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio; 19th Infantry, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.

Enlisted men thus transferred will still be borne on the rolls of the companies to which they belong, as on detached service at regimental depot. On arriving at the depot they will at once be organized into provisional companies, the officers for which will be assigned from those of the regiment who have been recommended for such duties by the board for the examination of sick officers, at either Annapolis or Columbus, Ohio.

All enlisted men of the Regular army who have passed the necessary examination for the Invalid Corps, in accordance with the orders on the subject, will be at once forwarded to their proper regimental depots.

CAPTURED HORSES.

The following instructions, approved by the Secretary of War, *in reference to horses recaptured from the rebel armies*, are published for the information and government of officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

"Where a horse captured from the rebels is identified by sufficient proof as the property of a loyal citizen, the claim of such citizen to his property will be recognized by returning the horse to him; or, if the necessities of the service prevent such return, by paying for it at the value not exceeding the average Government price of the district. Receipts should be taken in all cases in duplicate."

THE SEIZURE OF GOODS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 288.—*Order in relation to Seizures of Goods.*—In every case of seizure of goods by officers acting under the authority of this Department, a true and perfect inventory thereof shall be taken in triplicate by the officer making the seizure, one copy of which shall be given to the person from whom the goods were taken, one copy retained by the officer, and the third copy will be forwarded with a report of the seizure, which will be immediately made to this Department. The officer making the seizure will be held accountable for the goods while they are under his charge, and until they are disposed of according to orders from this Department.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. Gen.

REGULATIONS REGARDING PRISONERS OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 286.—Irregularities having occurred in the discharge of prisoners of war, through the exercise of discretionary power by some of the department and other commanders, it has become necessary in order:

1. No prisoner of war, after having been reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, will be discharged except upon an order from the Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, who will act under instructions from this Department.
2. All applications and recommendations for discharge will be forwarded to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, who will indorse on each application such facts, bearing on the case, as may be matter of record in his office, when the application will be submitted for the decision of the Department, through the Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners.
3. In general, the mere desire to be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance will furnish no sufficient ground for such discharge; but cases where it can be shown that the prisoner was *impressed* into the rebel service, or which can plead in palliation extreme youth, followed by open and declared repentance, with other reasons, whatever they may be, may be specially reported.
4. In all cases a descriptive list of those discharged will be furnished by the officer making the discharge, for file in the office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners.
5. The oath of allegiance, when administered, must be taken without qualification, and can in no case carry with it an exemption from any of the duties of a citizen.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S CONGRATULATIONS TO THE NINTH CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, IN THE FIELD, CAMP NELSON, Aug. 14, 1863.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 3.—The commanding General welcomes back to the Department the veterans of the Ninth corps. The inscriptions "Vicksburgh" and "Jackson" they bring with them on their banners bear testimony to their valor and to the faithfulness with which they have fulfilled their mission and sustained the high reputation of a name already prominent in the annals of patriotism.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

GUERRILLAS.

The line of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal is still infested with guerrillas. A large party of them yesterday crossed into Maryland at White's Ford, and captured a number of stock canal teams.

CAPTURE OF THE RELIANCE AND SATELLITE.

Although there is no official confirmation of the capture of the boats *Reliance* and *Satellite* by the rebels, the naval authorities have no doubt of the fact.

FORT SUMTER.

Illustrative of the appearance of Fort Sumter, Gen. GILLMORE has sent to headquarters a drawing of that dilapidated work.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in making payments to persons in the service of the United States, who are employed by the day, the three per cent. tax should be withheld on the amount in excess of $600 per annum. Assuming that there are 300 working days in the year, the amount of $2 per day is exempt from the tax.

The Quota of New-York City.

IMPORTANT REPORT B. ADJT.-GEN. SPRAGUE.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 27.

We subjoin the statement of Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE in explanation of his recently published report. It will be observed that he is particular to emphasize the fact that his statement refers to regiments "*organized*" in the City of New-York. He does not assume that the aggregate of 73,671 enlisted men should be credited to that City. On the contrary, he concedes to the "country districts" 17,871 of this aggregate, which, added to 16,681, which Gen. WATERBURY credits to Brooklyn, shows the following result:

"Organized" in New-York	73,671
Deduct for Brooklyn, as per Gen. WATERBURY'S report	16,681
And for "Country Districts," as per Gen. SPRAGUE'S statement	17,871
	34,552
And we have the small *deficiency* of	729
instead of the large *excess* of 33,733 on New-York's quota of 48,910.	

While we do not think 17,871 is a sufficient allowance for the "Country Districts," we have supposed that 16,681 was a fair estimate for Brooklyn. But assuming that *both* are correct, and that "the regiments *organized* in New York contained 73,671 men," that City has no reason to be ashamed of its patriotic contributions to the army of the Union.

In the closing paragraph of his statement, it will be observed that Gen. SPRAGUE, by multiplying three years' men by four, fills up the deficiency in the last call very rapidly. But it will not do to make this rule general. If we should, it would place every district in the State so far ahead of its quota, that not a man would be due the Government in the State under the draft. For instance, take Albany. "Since the report of my predecessor, (Gen. HILLHOUSE,) was published." (January last,) we have recruited not less than 800 men, (the *Argus* says more.) Add to these our 200 excess under the three years' call, and we have 1,000, which, multiplied by four, under the rule of "reducing these to nine months' men," and we have an aggregate of 4,000 or *double our full quota under the draft!*

But, of course, no one will think of applying any such rule to any locality in the State, except New-York!

To the "patriotic account" which Gen. SPRAGUE opens with New-York, we have no word of objection. It is an account which should not be lost sight of; and, like the many millions of dollars which have been expended all over the State, by individuals, towns and cities, as bounties to volunteers, it is a proper subject for the historian who shall take note of these magnificent voluntary offerings of the people. But, after all, it is an account of which no official recognition can be taken, and which any one is at liberty to swell to whatever dimensions his imagination may suggest. Both New-York and Brooklyn have done nobly—so nobly that it is quite unnecessary to transfer to them any credit that belongs to smaller but no less patriotic localities.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1863.

As there is much discussion with regard to the contributions of *men* made by the City of New-York to the forces of the Union *during the war*, and as my former report has been misapprehended, I submit the following statement, which may correct erroneous conclusions:

The object of my report was not to determine the quota of this city, under the present call by the General Government, but to show how generously and patriotically it had supported the Government in putting down the rebellion. There was a general impression that New-York had not sent its proportion of soldiers to the field. I deemed it an act of justice to correct this mistaken and injurious opinion. I therefore stated in my report that the regiments *organized* in this city contained 73,671 men, which was 33,723 in excess of its quota. I also stated that a large number of these men were drawn from other parts of the State. These must be credited to the country districts, which, according to my statement not furnished in the table published, will reduce the excess of the City of New-York 17,871.

But as an offset to the number thus to be credited to other sections of the State, this City should, in the public estimate of these contributions to our country's cause, be credited with those drawn from it into other States, the number of men sent into the regular army and navy over the quotas or requisitions in the field, and militia sent into the field when the National Capital was endangered. It is not claimed that these are to be *credited on the Draft*, or that they affect the count between this City and other districts. But no one should object to an act of justice in stating York the facts, showing the patriotic zeal of its inhabitants. It will be seen that I under-estimated these in my report. After deducting from the number of the regiments organized in New-York the estimated number of 17,671 in the country districts, there will remain an excess of 15,852 beyond its quota.

Add to this number of militia under

The call of 1861	6,959
The call of 1862	6,016
The call of 1863	6,079
Total	20,059

Massachusetts claims to have sent 15,178 seamen into the United States Navy.

New-York has sent only one-half that number. The number enlisted from this City into New-England and into the country will be:

Excess after deducting enlistments from county	15,852
Militia—three calls	20,000
Seamen, recruits for old regiments in the field, and for the regular army	7,500
Total	43,352

It will be seen from my previous statement that the excess claimed is only on the first two calls, and not on the last two. The statement is made up to July 1, ultimo. In the report of my predecessor it appeared that New-York City was deficient in, and not in excess of its quotas on the last two calls; but it must be considered that since that report was published at least 2,000 men have been recruited in this City to serve for three years, that the deficiency was on the last call for nine months' men, not on the three years' call, and that in May last Provost-Marshal-General FRY decided that a three years' man was equal to four nine months' men. According to the above report, on the first of the last two calls it appears there is an excess of 2,888 three years' men. Reducing these to nine months' men, by multiplying by four, we have 11,552 nine months' men to apply on the last call. Add to this 830 nine months' men actually furnished, we have an aggregate of 12,382 nine months' men furnished on the last call, which is deficient only 198 men of the quota. The three years' men recruited since this statement was made will fill up this small deficiency. The excess claimed, therefor, as before stated, is on the two first calls alone. The strength of the regiments organized in this City under these two calls being 57,373, and the excess above the quota 33,623, allowing, however, that 17,871 were recruited outside, we have an excess of 15,852, exclusive, as before stated, of the militiamen, seamen, regulars and recruits for regiments in the field.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.

Naval Movements.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS TO BE LAUNCHED.

In consequence of the press of Government work at the different ship-yards in the United States during the past five weeks, the fleet of iron-clad vessels which was to be launched during the month of August are not yet afloat. One vessel only, the *Canonicus*, of all that were ordered out of the shiphouses this month, is off the stocks. The following vessels will be launched during the month of September:

Names.	Where built.	Condition.
Catawba	Cincinnati	Frame up.
Mahopac	Jersey City	To be launched Sept. 15.
Manhattan	Jersey City	To be launched Sept. 15.
Tecumseh	Jersey City	To be launched Sept. 15.
Oneota	Cincinnati	Finished.
Manayunk	Pittsburgh	Prepared to launch.
Sangus	Wilmington, Del.	Frame up.
Tippecanoe	Cincinnati	Nearly finished.
Marietta	Pittsburgh	Ready Sept. 25.
Sandusky	Pittsburgh	Ready Sept. 28.

The Ericsson ocean iron-clad ships *Puritan* and *Dictator* are, in compliance with the wishes of the Government, being hurried forward as rapidly as possible, and will be launched, it is believed, during the month of October. The machinery of the vessels will surpass anything of the kind ever constructed on this Continent. They are expected to make eighteen miles an hour at sea.

FORCE OF THE ATTACKING FLEET AT CHARLESTON.

As the number and character of the vessels engaged in the present attack on Charleston differ materially from those of DUPONT'S fleet, of which we printed an analysis, we subjoin a statement of the force of the present fleet, its officers, men and guns:

Iron-clads.	Officers and men.	Tons.	Guns.
Ironsides	500	844	2
Passaic	100	844	2
Kaatskill	100	844	2
Montauk	100	844	2
Nahant	100	844	2
Weehawken	100	844	2
Patapsco	100	844	2
Wooden vessels.			
Steam corvette Canandaigua	250	1395	10
Side-wheel steamer Mahaska	140	832	6
Double-ender Cimmarone	150	860	9
Steam gunboat Ottawa	120	507	5
Steam gunboat Wissahickon	120	507	4
Steam gunboat Dai Chang	100	507	5
Steam gunboat Lodona	200	860	7
Total	2180	11,376	60

It will be observed that three of the Ericsson iron-clads, the *Sangamon*, the *Lehigh* and the *Nantucket* do not participate in the present attack. As statements have been going the rounds of the papers about the armor of the *New Ironsides* at the expense of the New-York iron-clads, it is only proper to say that outside the bow and stern of that vessel sand-bags are piled as thick as possible, just as they were piled in DUPONT'S attack. And it has been proved by experiments with the ship that a 16-pound shot would sink her, either fore or aft, without those sand-bags. No such thing could be said of the New-York iron-clads.

A Noted Guerrilla Captured.

THE FAMOUS DICK M'CANN TAKEN PRISONER—HIS OPINIONS ON THE WAR.

From the Franklin (Tenn.) Sentinel, Aug. 22.

On Tuesday night last, pursuant to orders from Col. MIZNER, a company of mounted infantry of the Fourteenth Michigan, under command of Capt. JAMES E. MACKEY, met an equal force of cavalry belonging to the First Missouri regiment, under command of Capt. GIFFORD, at Hillsboro, and proceeded together to Wearn's Sulphur Springs, thirty-four miles from this post. Information communicated to Col. MIZNER, and by him sent to Headquarters at Nashville, left little doubt as to the certainty of Maj. MCCANN'S whereabouts. Capt. MACKEY'S mounted infantry were in the advance, and at early morn of Wednesday, trailed the guerrillas.

Arriving at WEAM'S residence a plan of attack was arranged, when it was determined that a dash should be made upon the premises and "Spring House," a ball-room close by. MCCANN'S men were laying siege to a hearty breakfast, their horses were in the stables, and they themselves unconscious of the presence of an enemy, when the mounted infantry and cavalry approached. The advance guard dashed fiercely up the hill, shouting frantically, and received the first fire from four of DICK'S men, who were on the lookout in the road in front of the house. The Federals returned the fire, wounding the whole four, and giving chase to the remainder, who, in their efforts to reach the stable, were now cut off by Capt. GIFFORD'S force, which had then come up. MCCANN himself, seeing his moments of preparation for a fight had passed, resolved to escape, and ordered his men to "scatter through the woods," when a soldier of MACKEY'S command, Sam. Dunning, ordered him to halt and surrender, which he did very reluctantly, remarking to MARTIN W. CULP, the cavalryman to whom DUNNING had given him in charge: "I could have shot you if I thought fit, but I would be committing murder."

Fifteen of his men, among whom is a brother of his, were captured also, the remainder escaping through the dense forest. On approaching Capt. MACKEY, MCCANN endeavored to conceal his rank—a star on his left breast—and on being asked who he was, gave his name as JOHNSON. The Captain saw immediately that in his prisoner he recognized the oft-described features of DICK MCCANN, and said, "You can come no game on me; you are DICK MCCANN." He replied, "Yes, sir, I am Major J. R. MCCANN, and I am your prisoner." He and his men were lodged in jail in this town on Wednesday night, and were sent under guard to Nashville Thursday afternoon. He spoke highly of the conduct of his captors, their courtesy and kind treatment of himself and his men, remarking that if all our forces had behaved with equal gallantry and humanity, the cause of the Union would have more friends in the South.

We have seen and conversed with Maj. MCCANN for hours, and, in spite of prejudices previously formed against him, we were very favorably impressed by his candor and manner. The public have set him down as a kind of cannibal, and associated him with every crime in the calendar. His name has been an epitome of the seven deadly sins, and if a dastardly act were committed by a Hottentot between Knoxville and Nashville, "DICK MCCANN did it." We assure our readers that he is not the fiend he has been written and painted. He is about five feet eight inches high, 140 pounds weight, fair complexion, bright blue eyes, brilliant, polished and humorous in conversation. He was born of Irish parents at Petersburgh, Va., and came to Tennessee with his family when a mere child. He is married, having four children now in Nashville, his wife being in East Tennessee. He is not now, nor ever was for a disruption of the American Republic. He never has had but two disunionists in his command.

He was an elector on the Douglas ticket in 1860, canvassed this State in behalf of his candidate, and fought secession to the last. When his State went out of the Union he went with it, and as she goes now so does he. He despises Copperheads, Abolitionists and Southern disunionists alike, for it were they who inaugurated and are now prolonging this war. He says there is a powerful conservative party in the Southern army, of which the North knows little, and that if the President were to take Mr. SEWARD'S advice of extending a general amnesty to those in rebellion, with all Constitutional guarantees that our fathers enjoyed, peace would reign throughout the land before Christmas. But these things will not come to pass; the war will be prolonged during Mr. LINCOLN'S administration, more blood will be shed, and the life of the nation will continue to be sacrificed.

Tennessee hate Baldy, he says, and look upon the Renegade General PEAY as an immense humbug. The State is subjugated just now, but notwithstanding the reports of RANSOM'S weakness, he says he was never stronger in numbers. The people feel that ROSECRANS is too much for the "old dog," and would readily and willingly come back into the Union as it was as fanatics will dictate, never! "There is Poland and Ireland," said he, "conquered and cursed for ages by foreign tyrants. Their limbs may be shackled, their cries for justice spurned, but their spirit will live and revolt whenever opportunity offers. If you want the Union restored, give us honorable and equal terms with yourselves. Don't rob us of our property in the name of justice and humanity."

The Question of Retaliation.

GEN. HALLECK'S ORDER IN FULL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1863.

Commanding Officer Fort Monroe, Col. Ludlow, Agent for Exchange of Prisoners of War:

The President directs that you immediately place W. H. LEE and another officer, selected by you, not below the rank of Captain, prisoners of war, in close confinement and under strong guards, and that you notify Mr. R. OULD, Confederate agent for exchange of prisoners of war, that if Capt. H. W. SAWYER, First New-Jersey Volunteer cavalry, and Capt. JOHN FLYNN, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, or any other officers or men in the service of the United States, not guilty of crimes punishable with death by the laws of war, shall be executed by the enemy, the above-mentioned prisoners will be immediately hung in retaliation. It is also directed that immediately on receiving official or other authentic information of the execution of Capt. SAWYER and Capt. FLYNN, you will proceed to hang Gen. LEE and the other rebel officer designated as herein directed, and that you notify ROBERT OULD, Esq., of such proceedings, and assure him that the Government of the United States will proceed to retaliate for every similar barbarous violation of the laws of civilized war.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Official copy.
D. C. WAGER, A. A. G.

The Central Polish Committee in the United States to the Friends of Poland.

Considering that the Polish National Government has delegated, as a mediator between itself and our Committee, by the credentials of 30th July, 1863, No. 243, addressed to H. KALUSSOWSKI, Esq., considering the meaning and the instructions of the said credentials, we are satisfied with its legality, and the extent of the powers invested in the person of the same H. KALUSSOWSKI, Esq.

After due understanding with the abovementioned delegate, who fully confirmed our present Central organization, that is to say, that our Committee has the power to act, to enter into communication with other Committees, organizations, or interested persons, and all friends of the Polish cause.

We have resolved, first, to give necessary notice, and then to invite and ask most cordially all Committees, and all our brothers in general and individually, as well as the friends of Poland, that they would be kind enough to enter into communication with our Committee, or those at Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Leavenworth City, San Francisco and the Israelitic Polish Committee in New-York, or with persons specially and officially authorised by our Committee and the delegate.

Finally to declare, that if anybody in future in obedience to the dictates of his heart, would act differently, and should his offer or donation be used for different purposes than it was intended, he would attribute the mistake to himself, the Committees not being responsible thereof. By order of the Central Polish Committee.

DR. MACKIEWIEZ, President.
R. I. JAWOROWSKI, Secretary, No. 926 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 23, 1863.

Four Hundred Soldiers Ready to Lay Down their Arms.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 22.

Information lately reached Gen. MORRIS that complaint was made in Richmond that there were four hundred Confederate soldiers in Accomac and Northampton Counties, on the Eastern Shore, who had laid down their arms on the appearance of the Federal forces, who shou d have been exchanged. The matter was inquired into, and it was discovered that there are at least four hundred. They were informed that they could take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and some of them accepted. The others will have until the 2d day of September to make up their minds as to what they will do, and such as will not accept will be sent across the Federal lines.

President Lincoln's Coming Letter.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 29.

President LINCOLN has telegraphed to the Republican Union State Committee that, in accordance with their request, he has sent them a copy of his letter addressed to the Loyal Mass Convention to meet at Springfield, Ill., next Thursday. This letter will be read to the Young Men's Mass Meeting, to be held in this city on the same day.

Marine Disaster.

HOLMES' HOLE, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The schooner *L. B. Myers*, of and from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal for Scituate, Mass., sprung a leak on Wednesday evening, and sunk in fifteen minutes, about six miles from Cross Rip Light. SAMUEL HORNER, seaman, was drowned. The rest of the crew were saved.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The address in reply to the Governor's speech was finally carried in Parliament this morning, by a small ministerial majority.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 28.

Sales of Five-twenties to-day amounted to $781,650. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 29.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Oriental Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 Fourth-av., near Cooper Union, should be visited by everybody. Elegant apartments for Ladies. Open to Gentlemen and Ladies from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Cures all skin-diseases.

Grand Opening of Fall Goods.—J. R. TERRY will open his Fall Styles of Hats, Caps, Furs, and Children's Fancy Hats, in his new store, No. 440 Broadway, five doors below Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1863.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PAL

The Sun-Dial Times, Sunday, August 30, 1863

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Thompson, agnant], Bernard Bryson, Esquire, deputed and

The following is a list of the present officers of the Society:

Pres. viz.: J. B. Brock, Acting Secretary, Commodore Jno. J. Rogers, Acting Treasurer, Thomas Lee, Esq., Acting Engineer: Thomas A. Chevalier, Assistant Engineer: James Phillips, Assistant Engineer, Mate: William B. Livingston, Physician: Peter Bruce, Acting Assistant Surgeon: Rodney Nicholas, Acting Second Assistant Engineer: George Bullivant, Acting Second Assistant Engineer: Ernest Hopkins, Master's Mate: Francis C. Delmans, Surgeon's Steward: Third Assistant Engineer: Edward Bruce, Acting Assistant Surgeon: Thomas Baxter, Acting Assistant Engineer: W. C. Dewey, Acting Engineer: Edward Fenton, Physician: Peter B. Livingston, Esquire, James Phillips, Assistant Engineer, Mate: William B. Livingston, Physician: Peter Bruce, Acting Assistant Surgeon: Rodney Nicholas, Acting Second Assistant Engineer: Ernest Hopkins, Master's Mate: Francis C. Delmans, Surgeon's Steward: Third Assistant

A Romantic Story.

THE IDENTITY OF A NEW-YORKER CALLED IN QUESTION.

From the Cincinnati Times, Aug. 16.

A most interesting and remarkable case has been on trial, by the Circuit Court, in this city, for several days past.

Everybody in Newport knew JACK LEE, who died here in 1859, being a bachelor, as was supposed, at the time of his death. He left considerable property at his decease, which was claimed and taken into possession by a half brother from the City of New-York. Other claimants have since, however, come forward in the persons of a young man named JAMES LEE and his sister, Mrs. ANN E. SELMAN, who assert a nearer relationship to JACK LEE than that of brother or half brother, claiming that they are his children, and heirs by his marriage with their mother, in Maryland, in 1824.

JACK LEE, it seems, was the son of a tallow-chandler in New-York, and was born about the year 1800. He seems to have got some money from his father's estate, which he soon squandered in horse-racing, gaming and other dissipations, and about the year 1822 or 1823 he disappeared from New-York, it being reported that he had gone South. Nothing seems to have been heard from him in New-York until about the year 1832 or 1833, when he returned there on a visit from Newport.

In the fall of 1823, a young man named JOHN or JACK LEE made his appearance at Hancock, Maryland, where he worked as a journeyman tailor. Here he courted a girl named CATHERINE GARRAGHTY, and married her in April, 1824. He lived with her until the spring of 1827, the two children, JAMES and ANN ELIZA, being born in the meantime. This LEE was also addicted to habits of gambling and dissipation. He was twice set up in business by his father-in-law, but squandered everything. He left his wife in the spring of 1827, as he said, to get work at Cumberland. Weeks, months and years passed away, but his anxious wife heard no tidings from him, and at length, in 1836, married a man named FARRALL, supposing her former husband to be dead. Soon afterward she and her husband and the two children came to Cincinnati, where she has resided ever since, raising another family of children by her second husband in the meantime.

A few years before his death, the daughter, ANN ELIZA, married SELMAN, and came to reside in Newport. Here she saw JACK LEE, and from the description she had of her father, his striking resemblance to her brother, and, above all, the demeanor and conduct of LEE toward her, left no doubt in her mind that he was her father, and that he knew and recognized her. She communicated her opinion to her mother, who at first could not credit the idea, but afterward saw him, and recognized him as being the man who had abandoned her and her children to their fate some twenty-five years before.

A circumstance occurred a short time before LEE's death, which served strongly to confirm them in the belief that he was their father; that he had determined to make the matter known to them. LEE met SELMAN, the husband of the daughter, on the street, and told him he wished him to call at his room, that he had an important matter he desired to communicate to him. SELMAN had but a very slight acquaintance with him, and had never had any transactions with him in his life. He was then on his way to New-Orleans, and promised LEE to call on his return, but before he got back LEE was dead.

Although satisfied that LEE was their father, the children were for some time restrained from making it known, by their mother, who felt that inasmuch as she had married again, and raised another family of children, it was better to keep the matter in their own bosoms. They, however, finally determined to assert what they had not a shadow of doubt was true, and to claim the property left by the man who they were satisfied was their father.

It appears that LEE came to Newport about the year 1828, which would correspond with the time their father left Maryland, or about one year after he left there. LEE told a number of persons in Newport, that he had at one time worked at the tailor's trade, and also, that he had a wife and children. His personal appearance, habits, politics and other peculiarities correspond with those of the Maryland man. A strong and striking personal resemblance also exists between the plaintiff JAMES LEE and JACK LEE.

Great interest is felt in the result of the suit, which will occupy the whole of the present week, as we are informed.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernian	Sept. 8	Boston	Galway.
Persia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Sept 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Sept. 22	New-York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Hibernia	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Boston.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Copernicus	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Montreal.
Pactolus	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Halifax.
Jura	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Aug. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Sept. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana and the West Indies.

Eagle	Sept. 2	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Sept. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Tubal Cain	Sept. 12	New-York	St. Dom'go *via* Ber.
Corsica	Sept. 12	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau
Corsica	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M. 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT SEAMLESS SACK MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale their Patent Seamless Sack Manufactory, consisting of two cotton mills of ninety looms, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing their patent seamless sacks, also a bleachery, printing press, together with their entire water power and tenement houses.
The sacks are manufactured under letters patent issued Oct. 30, 1855, with an improved addition thereto annexed July 8, 1856; another addition thereto, annexed March 3, 1857. Two-thirds of the patent is owned by the subscribers, and will be sold with the above-named property. The remaining one-third interest can be purchased at a reasonable price.
The above valuable and desirable property is situated in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York State, one-fourth of a mile from the depot of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, on the Kayaderosseras Creek, and will be sold at very reasonable rates.
A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address
JAMES M. COOK & SAMUEL H. COOK,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
Teeth positively extracted without pain, by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Instructions given to other Dentists.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN, W. B. HURD, J. H. SMITH. Rooms at No. 22 Bond-st.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS ENABLE ME to make a set of TEETH as good as were ever made, strengthened by a gold plate as pure as coin for $20 in gold. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
NO. 51 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will open a large assortment of TEAS, by the *Benefactress*, the last arrival from China, consisting of Moyune grades, at their usual profits, TWO CENTS (2 cents) above cost, on the 1st of September, 1863.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Hours until 8 in the evening. No. 126 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offer a premium of $100 for the best Brake or Flax-dressing Machine for long line flax, to be operated on the Fair grounds at Utica from the 15th to 18th of September next. Those wishing to exhibit will address COL. B. P. JOHNSON,
Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES and Sheet Iron of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, for the Winter, by a private family. Location between 4th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Applicants, stating size of house and price, address Box No. 3,301 Post-office.

WANNTED—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AN entire second floor, with bath-room, (unfurnished preferred) with a private table, for a small family. Address D. A., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, IN A private family, on moderate terms. Address, stating full particulars as to price, &c., WILLIAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE side-wheel steamboats *Utica* and *North Shore* and the barges *Anna, Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
AT LAIMBEER'S STORE, No. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
PRIZE STEAMER EAGLE,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as the now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
Also,
PRIZE GOODS
From the following vessels:

Steamer EAGLE,	Schooner JULIA,
Steamer DOLPHIN,	Schooner FROLIC,
Steamer UNION,	Schooner W. Y. LEITCH,
Schooner REBEKAH,	Schooner EMMA AMELIA,
Schooner SEA DRIFT,	Schooner HARRIET,
Brig COMET,	Schooner A. J. HODGE,
Sloop RELAMPAGO,	Schooner FASHION,
Schooner RICHARDS,	

Consisting of
Aguardiente, brandy, brogans, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, cordials, cartridges, claret, cotton cards, candles, Castile soap, crockery, coffee, calf skins, cloth, drugs, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, lead, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, olives, olive oil, indigo, iron, pins, paper, pepper, rum, rope, stationery, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, steel, sardines, powder, quicksilver, tea, thread, tin, whisky, chronometers.
Catalogues of sale will be ready on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
The goods will be open for inspection one day before the sale. T. W. CLAPP, Deputy U. S. Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER,
Office, No. 36 Pine-st.
On TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Nos 26 and 28 Exchange-place: Executor's sale of valuable stocks.—By order of WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., executor of the estate of ANSON G. PHELPS, the following valuable stocks, viz.:
2,467 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
597 shares Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $30 each.
192 shares Warren Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $50 each.
72 shares Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, $100 each.
10 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.
Together with sundry bonds, &c., &c., particulars of which will be in the catalogue of the sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the third day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
the cargo of the
PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"
consisting of about
340 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1198 Bales of Upland Cotton.
500 Barrels Resin.
2 Tierces Cotton Seeds.
1 Coil Wire Rigging.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner HATTIE, consisting of 495 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 100 bbls. Resin. Also, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, — bales of Cotton.
AUG. 27, 1863. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize schooner HATTIE, her tackle, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
AUG. 27, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at Haff's Yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Prince Leopold*, consisting of about 500 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize brig *Delta*, consisting of about 2,500 sacks Liverpool ground salt. R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer
SPECIAL SALE OF BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.:
$2,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, due April 1, 1882, Nos. 726 and 737, with coupons attached, from Oct. 1, 1859, $1,000 each.
$59,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company second mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1, 1892, Nos. 367 to 394 inclusive, and Nos. 396 to 415 both inclusive; and Nos. 501 to 502, with coupons attached, from Oct. 1, 1858, $1,000 each.
$3,000 Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company second mortgage sinking fund bonds, due April 1, 1884, Nos. 131 to 136 both inclusive, with coupons attached, from Oct. 1, 1860, $500 each. The above being hypothecated.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. will be required to be paid to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale, and the balance next day, when the bonds will be delivered.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—WANTed by two French ladies, (Professors,) one furnished floor, consisting of four rooms, two large and two small, between 6th-av. and Irving-place and 8th and 28th sts. The ladies would, if desired, give lessons of piano, French and Spanish Satisfactory references given and required. Address Box No. 879 Post-office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD—WANTED, FOR A LADY, TWO CHILdren and nurse; two rooms adjoining, if possible; location between 18th and 27th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs.; one room furnished, if necessary; terms not to exceed $22 per week. Address MRS. DUNCAN, care of C. S. Sloane & Co., No. 4 Hanover-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast and tea, where the refinements and privileges of home, which the advertiser mainly seeks, may be obtained. Address, with very full particulars, Box No. 616 General Post-office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD WANTED FOR FALL AND WINTER—By a gentleman and wife (no children,) with a strictly private family who dine early; a liberal price for suitable accommodations; location above 13th-st. between Lexington and Sixth avs.; references exchanged. Address T. B. HAMILTON, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO AMERIcan girls wanted, one as good plain cook the other as chambermaid, in a family near the City; a good home and good wages to those suiting. Address, giving wages wanted, age and references, F. A., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A DOZEN GOOD CASH BOYS, WHO reside with their parents. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, Canal, corner Mercer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK—WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK to go a short distance in the country. One who understands making bread, cake, pastry, &c. Call at No. 54 East 23d-st., between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 2.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; is practical in all branches of gardening, with first-class references in this country as to ability, honesty, sobriety and industry. Address C. H., Elizabeth Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 3d of September next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City:
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Artillery Uniform Coats.
Knit Shirts.
Blouse Frocks.
Bootees, sewed.
Sashes.
Canteens, tin, covered, complete.
Haversacks, complete.
Knapsacks, complete.
Bedsacks, double.
Bugles.
Cavalry Guidons.
Color Belts and Slings.
Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state quantity of the articles they wish to furnish and how soon they can make deliveries.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute it and give bonds for the fulfillment of the same.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)" and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1863.
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1863.
The undersigned invites proposals for furnishing this Department with material for the manufacture of Shelter Tents.
The material should be thirty-three (33) inches in width, and should not weigh less than six (6) nor more than seven (7) ounces to the yard, (running measure,) and may be either linen or cotton.
Persons making proposals are requested to state the minimum and maximum quantities they will supply, the time within which they will commence delivery, and the quantity they will deliver each week thereafter, and to send a sample of the material proposed to be furnished to this office.
By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following articles, to wit:
Boots;
Bootees;
Shelter Tents;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Knapsacks;
Artillery Jackets;
Cavalry Jackets;
Trowsers, Footmen's;
Forage Caps, (like sample at Inspection Depot in this city.)
Bids must explicitly state the quantity it is proposed to furnish, the time of delivery and the price, and a guarantee agreeing that the party making the bid, will enter into contract if an award is made to him, and signed by two responsible parties, must accompany each proposal, and guarantors must sign their own names.
All bids must be accompanied with a sample of the article offered.
The supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this city.
Written contracts, of which this advertisement shall be made a part, will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.
Bidders are respectfully notified that samples of goods offered and left at the Inspection Warehouses, unless removed within ten (10) days after awards are made, will be considered as belonging to the United States, and sold at auction or sent to the Government Warehouses for issue.
Proposals will be received until THURSDAY NOON, Sept. 3, 1863, and the awards will be made on Saturday, Sept. 5, 1863, upon the completion of which, successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
By order Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Sept. 12, 1863, at 11 o'clock.
For flagging four feet wide in Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first-street.
For flagging and reflagging Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.
For regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter in Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.
For curb, gutter and flag and fence in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.
For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Third-avenue and East River.
For flagging in Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.
For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
For curb, gutter and flag in Avenue A, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.
For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.
For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.
For curb, gutter and flag in Second-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street.
For curb, gutter and flag, First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
For regulating and grading, and curb, gutter and flag, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Eighth-avenue.
For curb, gutter and flag, Leonard and Church streets, southeast corner.
For flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
For regulating and grading Seventieth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River.
For Fire Telegraph, from Fifty-first-street bell-tower to City Hall, &c.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" of the County of New-York
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, September 1, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par, of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor Aug. 15, 1863, for the payment of damages for which the County has become liable under the provisions of Chapter 428 of the Laws of 1855, in consequence of the proceedings of the mob during the recent riot.
The said bonds will be redeemable on the first day of August, 1864, and will bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum.
The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) within five days after the opening of the proposals, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums thereon.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all the bids, if the public interests should require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 26, 1863.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 24, 1863.
MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and *vice versa*, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 48.
The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.
Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building a house, 116 Leonard-street, for the use of Engine Company No. 21.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. —Dated Street Department, New-York, August 19, 1863.
CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, 15th Sept. next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE COAL for the War Department, to be delivered during the year commencing 1st October, 1863, and ending 30th September, 1864. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for use of steamers; to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and to be subject to inspection. The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the port of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, one thousand tons per day. In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase, at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be for the Coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent, or balance due, will be made monthly, or when the Department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Two or more sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, will be required to sign bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a U. S. District Judge, U. S. District Attorney or Collector. The right is reserved to reject all the bids, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal for the War Department."
(Signed) A. BOYD,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.
PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.
Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.
The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DIST, N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1863.
THE FOLLOWING SECTION WILL BE construed strictly. Any advice given or assistance rendered to a conscript, which may lead him or assist him in deserting, falls within the provisions of the law, and the offenders will be dealt with as the section prescribes.
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Fourth Cong. District.
SECTION 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost-Marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Fencing lots between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets and Madison and Fourth avenues; also, fencing lots at the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, and on Fifty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; also, the six lots immediately in the rear of same, three of which front on Thirty ninth-street, and three front on Fortieth-street; also lots known as Ward Numbers two thousand and thirteen, two thousand and fourteen and two thousand and thirty-seven in the same block; also, lots on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, known as Ward numbers thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, fifty-six and fifty-seven in block number three hundred and forty-five, and Ward numbers sixteen, seventeen, fifty-six and fifty-seven, in block number three hundred and forty-six. Also, lots on the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward numbers thirty, forty-one, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, in block number three hundred and forty-five, and the lot on the northerly side of Fifty second-street, known as Ward number twenty-eight, in block number three hundred and forty-six.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WILLIAM A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT HOUSE, Aug. 24, 1863.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 1,303 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863.
THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT OF THIS District will commence its sessions for the purpose of hearing claims for exemption on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1863, at 7 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters, and will devote such hours and as many as may be necessary to accommodate persons having business with the Board.
The various blanks for exemptions can be procured at this office, and must in all cases be properly filled up and attested previous to their presentation. No blanks will be filled by the Board.
Persons claiming exemption on the ground of alienage will be required to produce the clearest and most undoubted testimony to entitle them to exemption under the law.
Persons enrolled in this Congressional District, and having a legal domicil therein, and who may have been improperly enrolled and drafted in any other, can procure certificates of enrollment from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M., daily.
Persons desirous of obtaining information can call at the same hours, and at no other.
BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Provost-Marshal, Eighth District.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

$300.—ALL PERSONS WHO ARE DRAFTed, and desire to pay $300 commutation money, can pay the same at my office and receive vouchers for exemption. SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Receiver of Commutation Money, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.
The subscribers, having retired from the offices of President and Cashier of the Park Bank, (which position they have held since its organization,) have established themselves in the Banking Business, at No. 30 Wall-st. (in offices recently occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant Treasurer United States.)
We are now prepared to receive accounts, and deposits with us can be checked for the same as with any of the City Banks.
Interest will be credited to our dealers on their daily balances on the 1st of January and July, at the rate of *three per cent.* per annum.
Particular attention will be given to collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase or sale of all kinds of Government or other securities will be attended to promptly.
HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.
REUBEN W. HOWES,
CHARLES A. MACY.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 28, 1863, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the procurement of substitutes for certain citizens of the City and County of New-York, which have been or may hereafter be drafted to serve in the Army of the Union during the existing war and for other purposes."
The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on and after SATURDAY, the 29th of August, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.
Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively; and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before Sept. 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug 28, 1863.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
WANTED BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Corner of William-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold on commission by
D. M. SEAMAN,
Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 27, 1863.
THE BANK OF TRUMANSBURGH (TRUmansburgh) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers"—passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The transfer books of this Company will close on Monday, Aug. 31, and reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.
HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 30, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,200 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its Railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE SEPT. 1, ON THE Mortgage bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.; also the principal and interest of the river line certificates due Sept. 15, will be paid at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY. No interest will be paid on the River Line Certificates after maturity.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 21, 1863.
THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE SEPtember 1, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date. WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDEND—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st September next. The transfer books are closed from date to 1st prox. J. CAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DELIGHTFUL cottage residence with stable, carriage-house, and servants' rooms, evergreen-house, summer-house, and grape arbor, fruit, splendid vines in full bearing, 12 full lots; overlooking the bay, Staten Island, &c.; filled with all kinds of the choicest fruit-trees—apples, pears, cherries, currants, gooseberries, flowers, and vegetables; desirable society; churches, schools, markets; most healthy, and only 15 or 20 minutes from the ferries; cars every five minutes. Price, $7,000, or with two cottages attached, with full lots, rented to old and respectable tenants, $9,000; never-failing supply of pure spring water. For further particulars apply to CONRAD FOX, Esq., No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y. Terms quite easy.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE: OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, all modern improvements, 20x50 feet, situate between 5th and 6th avs., in 24th-st. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT property No. 28 Scammel-st., consisting of one 5-story building (nearly new) in the rear, and one 3-story building in front. Inquire at No. 365 Grand-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY COTTAGES—ONE HOUR'S RIDE from the City. Economy, health and longevity. Now is the time to build cheaply, and be ready by Spring. Lots to lease for a term of years, or for sale on bond and mortgage, free of interest until after 1st of May. Situation pleasant, genteel and healthy. Models already erected. For particulars apply at No. 75 Liberty-st., next Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2¼ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, near Cornwall Landing, N. Y., embracing some of the finest views of that famed locality. For information, apply to GEO. S. COE, Esq., American Exchange Bank, New-York City; S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y.; or to Mrs. H. C. HUSSEY, on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND under-cellar brick house in 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Central Park and 3d-av. railroad. The house is new, and the street nearly all built up; will be rented at a low rate till May next. Apply to WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 83 MORTON-ST., NEAR Hudson, to a private family only. House modern, convenient, and in complete repair; neighborhood unexceptionable. Possession immediately. Apply to J. ROMER, No. 174 West-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FURnished house in 31st-st., near 5th-av.; will be let to a respectable family from the 1st of November to the 1st of May next; rent $250 per month. Apply to Box No. 2,251 Post-office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
CONTINUED EXCITEMENT.
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
are attracting thousands upon thousands, daily, to the Museum. Everybody wants to see
THESE WILD CHILDREN OF THE FOREST
who, though representatives of
THE WARLIKE TRIBES
of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES.
They are splendid specimens of their respective tribes, and in seeing them, and their performances, one sees
THE INDIAN AS IN HIS NATIVE WILDS,
and witnesses all his peculiarities and
KNOWS THE INDIAN LIFE
as well as if he had visited them in
THEIR WIGWAMS IN THEIR NATIVE WILDS.
They are on exhibition EVERY DAY and EVENING, and at intervals and on the stage
DURING EACH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
give a selection from the following characteristic representations of their habits and customs.
RECRUITING DANCE, with Song of Persuasion, and Patriotic Speech by Big Winnebago.
WAR DANCE, with Song of the War Trail.
SCALP DANCE, with Song of Victory.
CORN DANCE, with Song of Thanksgiving.
PIPE DANCE, with Song of Peace and Good Will.
HUNTING DANCE, with Song of the Chase.
MOCCASIN GAME, the favorite method of gambling, the Indians being the greatest gamblers in the world.
Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE DRAGON OF THE EAST!
nearly allied to the Boa; but
THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES
ever seen
ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA. Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
In addition to these unparalleled attractions,
THE SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE,
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,
composed of such talented artists as Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, &c., &c., give
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, consisting of the very amusing Comedy,
A WIFE FOR HALF AN HOUR,
and the laughable Farce,
ONLY A PENNY.
DANCE............by............MLLE. LOUISE
Making the best dramatic entertainment to be found in the City, and all for 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over before 10½ o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF
THE GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION.
UNABATED SUCCESS OF
THE GHOST! THE GHOST! THE GHOST! THE GHOST!
A GHOST
Which, as produced at this elegant and popular theatre, is acknowledged to be the
MOST ASTOUNDING PHENOMENON
EVER EXHIBITED ON THE STAGE.
CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES
NIGHTLY EVINCE THE
GREATEST DEMONSTRATIONS OF
ASTONISHMENT AND DELIGHT AT THE
STARTLINGLY MARVELOUS APPARITIONS
Presented every night in the romantic play,
TRUE TO THE LAST. TRUE TO THE LAST.
Continued success of
MR. AND MRS. H. WATKINS.
NEW AND THRILLING EFFECTS
Introduced in the last scene.
THE VISION OF THE DEAD AND
APOTHEOSIS OF AGNES AND THE MISER.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 31, their stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Consisting of the newest and most fashionable styles, of every description.
All of which will be offered at the lowest possible prices.
Additions will be made daily to their stock by steamers from Europe and purchases at auction.
A large assortment of
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND NETS,
the newest patterns from Europe.
Dress Trimmings, Velvet Ribbons, and Ornaments,
the best and largest assortment.
Hosiery, Gloves, and Undergarments,
the greatest reduction in price.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
No. 71 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., corner 6th-ave. Now in its 44th year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 7, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New York University. Also to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield and Beach, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Rev. C. K. Imbrie and Judge Fink, of Jersey City; Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, George Manley, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Peter S Hoe, Esq., William H. Webb, Esq., and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—C. H. BRIVETS commences classes at his private academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

ALL BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, can secure good places in stores, offices or banks. They learn healthy, manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business men and good book-keepers. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened as usual at No. 476 Pacific street, Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—BEFORE THE 8TH OF September, in a Boarding-School, near the City, to teach Latin and Greek; must be an accurate scholar and a professor of religion. Salary $300, and board. Apply to O. R. WILLIS, White Plains, N. Y.

AS TEACHER OF MUSIC.—A FIRST-CLASS Professor of Music desires a situation in the country, where he can get 20 scholars for piano, melodeon, &c.; or as teacher of music, French and German in a first-class school. Address PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE, AND who can furnish excellent references, desires to form an engagement for the Fall term in a school or family, to teach the English branches, French and music. Address Miss H. F., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Movements of Gens. Grant and Thomas—Gen. Grant and his Army—The Guerrillas—Gen. Thomas and the Negro Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Thursday, Aug. 20, 1863.

Gen. GRANT and Gen. THOMAS left yesterday for Memphis, and it is the intention of the former to visit Columbus also, and perhaps Cairo. It is so long since he has had time to visit these posts, that he wishes to inform himself personally of the condition of affairs there. It would not be at all surprising if the telegraph should get hold of this unimportant fact, and find therein confirmation of the *canard* that he had been called to the command of the Army of the Potomac. That will be a standing sensation rumor for some time to come—such things are the stock in trade of Washington correspondents—but there is not the slightest foundation in fact. As to the special instance, it is a sufficient refutation to say, that since the date of it, Gen. GRANT has received permission to visit New-Orleans if he wishes to. But the idea is improbable on its very face. Gen. GRANT has grown up with his army, and his men have become veterans under his leadership and training. He knows intimately and thoroughly, from long experience, the capacity and the peculiar line of ability of every general officer and nearly every Colonel in his army. He knows what officer to select for an expedition, and what for the commander of a post. He has therefore perfect confidence in his army, and since McCLERNAND has left, in his corps commanders, and rarely makes a mistake. The whole army is a unit. There is not the slightest disagreement, jealousy or hostility among the corps commanders, but all are warm personal friends, and have the highest confidence in each other. Above all, every soldier in this army, from private to Major-General, has learned, during two years of hard fighting and campaigning, that they may safely repose every confidence in Gen. GRANT. He has won this place in their regard, not by proclamations, for he never issued one; not by the efforts of newspaper writers, for they have almost universally abused him; not by his own efforts, for he has never made any effort to attach personal friends to him, or to draw about him a clique of admirers and defenders; but by his successes. Never was a man more execrated by his troops than Gen. GRANT was after the battle of Shiloh; never was one more beloved and believed in than he is now. When troops are ordered to march, they *know* it is to success, and consequently they do succeed. Is Gen. GRANT going to exchange such a command for the Army of the Potomac—an army of which he knows literally nothing, either about the men or the commanders? Would he leave his present companions, who are just like his family—so affectionate, trustful and harmonious are they—for the ambitious dissensions and bickerings of the vast political President-making machine that has been surging back and forward over the hills of Virginia during the past two years and a half? The thing is impossible, and it is scarcely to be believed that it has been seriously thought of.

GUERRILLAS.

There is a fond hope among Copperheads, and a fear among loyal men, that the navigation of the Mississippi, which has now been opened, will be disturbed by guerrillas. The past history of the river during the rebellion justifies this expectation, for the banks from Cairo to Helena have literally been lined with roving predatory bands, anxious, like the pirates of the ocean, to destroy what they cannot hope to turn to their own advantage, and actuated by a mere wanton spirit of destruction. But there are several reasons, I think, why the navigation of this great inland ocean, now so happily regained, will remain undisturbed. In the first place, the outrages of guerrillas have taught our Government a good lesson—that they must "fight the devil with fire." The conciliation policy has been abandoned forever. The little hamlets on the banks of the river which have hitherto afforded places of shelter and rendezvous for the guerrillas have been destroyed by the gunboats. Every house or cluster of houses from which a single shot has been fired on our transports has from that hour been doomed, and the ghastly array of ruins and standing chimneys all along the banks attest the thoroughness with which our uncompromising sailors have done their work. It is generally understood now among those who live near the river that the inhabitants of each locality are to be held responsible for the peacefulness of their neighborhoods. The effect of this rule has been quite marvelous. During the investment of Port Hudson the river to New-Orleans was as safe as the railroad from New-York to Albany. The unfortunate planters whose privacy was so unceremoniously invaded by roving bands of cavalry from distant points in the Confederacy are now spared the annoyance of their unwelcome visits. They understand perfectly well by this time that the river can easily be kept open for war purposes at any rate, and that if they and their families want to enjoy the luxury of selling their cotton and purchasing Northern goods of the hated Yankees, they must see to it that the transports are not molested. In the second place, this feeling will be much stronger below Memphis than above. Between Cairo and Memphis the river banks are almost a perfect wilderness. You see but few houses or signs of civilization. But between Memphis and Natchez a very large proportion of the land running down to the river is cleared and cut up into plantations. There are many very fine residences. The river banks are dotted everywhere with the handsome houses of the planters and the nicely white-washed quarters of the negroes. It seems really like passing through an inhabited country. Now all these plantations are to be cultivated by persons who will have no safety except in the protection of the United States troops, for they are compelled to hire their negroes and pay them wages, and they can only get their cotton North by the aid of the military authorities. Whatever may be their private sentiments as to the questions of the day, their only salvation lies in doing their best to further the ends of the Federal Government. The guerrilla system, which has threatened us so long and so often with its terrors, will, in reality, prove the most effectual means of reclaiming these people. In the third place, the guerrillas are mostly cleaned out of the country. There is no large band of cavalry except some two thousand or twenty-five hundred between Vicksburgh and Natchez, under LOGAN and WOOD, I believe. They are accomplishing nothing whatever except the burning of cotton and the devastation of the country. The inhabitants are very tired of them, and will be glad when they leave.

MOUNTED PATROLS.

Considerable currency has been given to a very foolish story that Gen. GRANT has established mounted patrols from Vicksburgh to New-Orleans. The story is absurd and the thing impossible. Nothing of the sort was ever thought of or attempted.

THE DEATH OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Nobody here is certain whether the arch conspirator is really dead or not, but one thing is certain—all the rebels and Secessionists hereabouts believe the story. Besides its inherent probability it has this support: Some ten days ago a rebel officer from JOHNSTON's army came within our lines under flag of truce, and told Gen. SHERMAN that the report was current among them, and that it was believed. About a week afterwards another rebel officer came in and repeated the same story. Gen. SHERMAN is convinced that the rebels believe it at any rate. If it is true, it ought to be confirmed before this by news from Richmond. The people about Vicksburgh are not at all pleased at the report. JEFF. DAVIS has legions of personal and political enemies in this State, and I think that is one reason why there is so much more Union feeling here than there is in Tennessee and Kentucky. They all hope to live to see the day when he will be hanged by the neck until he is dead.

NEGRO TROOPS.

Adj't.-Gen. THOMAS has issued the following order:

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Aug. 18, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45.—Under instructions from the Secretary of War the undersigned hereby announces his return to this region of the country for the purpose of continuing the organization into the military service of the United States of all able-bodied male persons of African descent, who may come within our lines, or who may be brought in by our troops, or who may already have placed themselves under the protection of the Federal Government; also to take such measures as may prove most beneficial for the welfare of all women, children, aged and infirm persons of African descent who may have sought refuge within our lines, or who may hereafter do so.

In future all able-bodied male negroes of the above class will at once be organized by such officers as may be detailed for that duty into the military service of the United States, when they will be assigned to regiments composed of persons of African descent now in process of formation or to be formed hereafter.

It has become apparent that the system of receiving all negroes who may have sought the protection of our Government, and allowing them, in many instances, to remain in a state of almost inactivity has become at times not only injurious to the interests of the service, but to the welfare of the negroes themselves, resulting in habits of idleness, sickness and disease.

It is further considered expedient that all children and families of negro descent who may hereafter be desirous of seeking refuge within the lines of the United States troops, be advised to remain on the plantations or elsewhere where they have heretofore been in a state of servitude, provided such place be under the control of the National troops. All such negroes will receive the protection of this Government while they remain in the locations that may be designated, and all such persons as may be authorized to occupy plantations or other places, will be permitted to employ these families and children in any capacity most suited to their ability.

All male negroes who are incapacitated by old age, ill health, or in any other respect, from serving in regiments of African descent, will be duly cared for and assigned as heretofore to the nearest camp for such persons.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
JOSEPH A. WARE.

Gen. THOMAS has been chiefly occupied while here in investigating the condition of the troops already raised and of the contrabands who are not fit for military duty. The latter part of his duty bids fair to become the most formidable and perplexing. The facts have not yet been sufficiently developed to enable us to judge what policy is best to be pursued, but it is already clear that the crisis will tax our sagacity, our humanity and our discretion to the utmost. I understand that the General will shortly issue an appeal to the benevolent to provide clothing for the negroes not liable to military service. The Government has no authority to furnish them, and unless charity provides for them they will suffer severely. J. A. W.

THE EXPEDITION TO GRENADA.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 22.

You will undoubtedly learn by telegraph of the result of the expedition to Grenada, to capture or destroy the railroad stock collected there by the rebels. These engines and cars were at Jackson and Canton, where there is a machine shop, at the time of our first attack on that place. JOHNSTON was entirely unprepared for the vigorous series of operations which snatched the capital of Mississippi from his grasp, and he had no doubt of being able to send all the stock South. It was, however, sent North. The two cavalry expeditions sent from Vicksburgh and Memphis met at Grenada, and an officer sent with the Memphis portion of the force made a hasty survey of the condition of the bridges as he passed. The result of his examination was, that it would probably cost some $40,000 and two or three months of labor to put the road in condition to haul this stock to Memphis. The whole was, however, run south of Grenada, the bridge across the Yallabusha burned and the locomotives and cars destroyed. The entire loss of rolling stock resulting from the capture of Vicksburgh is *seventy-seven locomotives* and about six hundred cars—a loss which no amount of money can repair.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT VICKSBURGH—IMPORTANT ORDERS BY GEN. GRANT.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

VICKSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 14.

The week past has been one of unusual dullness. But one or two boats have arrived from any port, and very few lie at the wharf. The scarcity of transportation has interfered materially with the transmission of troops below, and not more than half of Gen. ORD's army corps has gone. Gen. CROCKER's whole division is to go yet, and fully half of Gen. OSTERHAUS'. Boats are expected to take them hourly, and a day or two at farthest will probably see them all embarked.

Since my last letter, one or two changes have been made in commands here. Gen. CROCKER's division, (originally HURLBUT's, and recently LAUMAN's) has been transferred from the Sixteenth Army corps to the Thirteenth. Gen. HERRON's division, that has been at Port Hudson since the surrender of this place, is also attached to the same corps. The entire army corps, thus strengthened, is transferred to the "Gulf" Department, and will hereafter report to Gen. BANKS. The different divisions will rendezvous at Carrollton, six miles above New-Orleans, and go into camp till active operations are resumed by Gen. BANKS.

Our men are doing tolerably. The average health of the army cannot be termed bad, but is not good. Within a week or ten days remittent, intermittent and low fevers of a typhoid character are more frequent. "Bloody flux" is becoming altogether too common among the men, and the general health is not as good by a large percentage as it was a fortnight ago. As August and September are two of the most sickly months in the year, some apprehensions are felt for the next six weeks.

The *Albert Pearce* is just up from New-Orleans, and her clerk, J. K. BOYLES (an Iowa man), has kindly furnished me a few bits of information: The weather has been fine in New-Orleans the whole season, and very little sickness of any kind had visited the city. Its streets were nearly deserted, but were kept scrupulously clean. All who have been there concur in pronouncing it the cleanest city they ever saw. Everything is at a stand-still. No business houses are open. Grass literally grows up between the paving-stones in the best business streets. Gen. BANKS' troops seemed to be lying languidly in camp, and no signs of approaching activity were visible. At Port Hudson, affairs wore much the same aspect. Gen. HERRON obtained a leave of absence and started around to New-York, intending to be away till the Fall campaign approached. At Natchez a little more animation was apparent. Gen. RANSOM is still in command there, sends out an occasional foraging party, and manages to prevent a Rip Van Winkle stupor from wholly overshadowing affairs there. Guerrillas have already commenced depredations below. As the *Albert Pearce* came past Bayou Sara, the *Iberville* was attacked from the east bank of the river, and so disabled that she became unmanageable, and drifted to the opposite shore, where she lay when last seen. The *Pearce* was heavily loaded, and unable to go to her assistance. How much damage was done, or how many were killed or wounded, she had no means of ascertaining.

Affairs east of Black River do not look as promising as they did a few weeks ago. The rebel cavalry scour the whole country between the Big Black and Jackson, consuming what little was left in the country by the repeated forays of contending armies, and compelling every citizen capable of bearing arms to enter the Confederate service. The people are said to have petitioned JEFF. DAVIS to remove all troops from this intermediate district, as they could do no good, and only invited Federal attack and oppression by their presence.

The following general orders are considered among the most important ever issued in this department. No. 50 may tend to retaliation, though it is hardly probable, while No. 51 will give a practical solution to the vexed question, "Is free labor profitable in raising Southern products?"

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
VICKSBURGH, Miss., Aug. 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50.—I. All regularly organized bodies of the enemy having been driven from those parts of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee River, and from all of Mississippi west of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and it being to the interest of those districts not to invite the presence of armed bodies of men among them, it is announced that the most rigorous penalties will hereafter be inflicted upon the following prisoners, to wit: All irregular bodies of cavalry not mustered and paid by the Confederate authorities; all persons engaged in conscripting, enforcing the conscription, or apprehending deserters, whether regular or irregular; all citizens encouraging or aiding the same; and all persons detected in firing upon unarmed transports.

It is not contemplated that this order shall effect the treatment due to prisoners of war captured within the districts named, when they are members of legally organized companies, and when their acts are in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare.

II. The citizens of Mississippi, within the limits above described, are called upon to pursue their peaceful avocations, in obedience to the laws of the United States. Whilst doing so in good faith, all United States forces are prohibited from molesting them in any way. It is earnestly recommended that the freedom of negroes be acknowledged, and that, instead of compulsory labor, contracts upon fair terms be entered into between the former masters and servants, or between the latter and other persons as may be willing to give them employment. Such a system as this, honestly followed, will result in substantial advantages to all parties.

All private property will be respected, except when the use of it is necessary for the Government, in which case it must be taken under the direction of a corps commander, and, by a proper detail, under charge of a commissioned officer, with specific instructions to seize certain property and no other. A staff officer of the Quartermaster or Subsistence Department will in each instance be designated to receipt for such property as may be seized, the property to be paid for at the end of the war, on proof of loyalty, or on proper adjustment of the claim, under such regulations or laws as may hereafter be established. All property seized under this order must be taken up on returns by the officer giving receipts, and disposed of in accordance with existing regulations.

III. Persons having cotton or other produce not required by the army will be allowed to bring the same to any military post within the State of Mississippi and abandon it to the Agent of the Treasury Department at said post, to be disposed of in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may establish. At posts where there is no such agent, the Post Quartermaster will receive all such property, and, at the option of the owner, hold it till the arrival of the agent, or send it to Memphis, directed to Capt. A. R. EDDY, A. Q. M., who will turn it over to the properly authorized agent at that place.

IV. Within the county of Warren, laid waste by the long presence of contending armies, the following rules to prevent suffering, will be observed:

Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, commanding the Fifteenth Army Corps, and Maj.-Gen. McPHERSON, commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps, will each designate a Commissary of Subsistence, who will issue articles of prime necessity to all destitute families calling for them, under such restrictions for the protection of the Government as they may deem necessary. Families who are able to pay for provisions drawn will in all cases be required to do so.

V. Conduct disgraceful to the American name has been frequently reported to the Major-General commanding, particularly on the part of portions of the cavalry. Hereafter, if the guilty parties cannot be reached, the commanders of regiments and detachments will be held responsible, and those who prove themselves unequal to the task of preserving discipline in their commands will be promptly reported to the War Department for "muster-out." Summary punishment must be inflicted upon all officers and soldiers apprehended in acts of violence or lawlessness. By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
VICKSBURGH, Miss., Aug. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.—I. At all military posts within this Department, where Slavery has been abolished by the Proclamation of the President of the United States, camps will be established for such freed people of color as are out of employment.

II. Commanders of posts or districts will detail suitable officers from the army as Superintendents of such camps. It will be the duty of such Superintendents to see that suitable rations are drawn from the Subsistence Department for such people as are confided to their care.

III. All such persons supported by the Government will be employed in every practicable way, so as to avoid, as far as possible, their becoming a burden upon the Government. They may be hired to planters or other citizens, on proper assurances that the negroes so hired will not be run off beyond the military jurisdiction of the United States; they may be employed on any public works in gathering crops from abandoned plantations, and generally in any manner local commanders may deem for the best interests of the Government, in compliance with law and the policy of the Administration.

IV. It will be the duty of the Provost-Marshal at every military post, to see that every negro within the jurisdiction of the military authority is employed by some white person, or is sent to the camps provided for freed people.

V. Citizens may make contracts with freed persons of color for their labor, giving wages per month in money, or employ families of them by the year on plantations, &c., feeding, clothing and supporting the infirm as well as able-bodied, and giving a portion, not less than one-twentieth, of the commercial part of their crops, in payment for such service.

VI. Where negroes are employed under this authority, the parties employing will register with the Provost-Marshall their names, occupation and residence, and the number of negroes so employed. They will enter into such bonds as the Provost-Marshal, with the approval of the local commander may require, for the kind treatment and proper care of those employed, and as security against their being carried beyond the employer's jurisdiction.

VII. Nothing in this order is to be construed to embarrass the employment of such colored persons as may be required by the Government.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, Acting A. Adjt.-Gen.

Gens. SHERMAN and McPHERSON have received commissions as Brigadiers in the regular army.

Adj't-Gen. THOMAS arrived yesterday, and goes to Natchez to-day, accompanied by Gen. GRANT. His business is understood to be the further organization of African troops.

Report says a regiment of negro cavalry is to be raised immediately, and that it will be wholly officered from Gen. GRANT's escort company.

Resignations of army officers flow in astonishingly. *One hundred and twenty-nine were accepted on Wednesday.* Every boat going northward is crowded past endurance by discharged and furloughed officers and men.

Capt. LYMAN, formerly Acting Quartermaster and Master of Transportation at Memphis, is said to have been ordered to St. Louis to give an account of suspicious official acts.

Boats from below are loaded with discharged New-England "nine months" troops. New-Hampshire and Connecticut are largely represented.

The weather continues remarkably hot by day, but the nights are always cool. The dust is dreadful; rain is badly needed.

The cavalry sent from here a few days ago had reached the vicinity of Grenada yesterday, and were expecting to meet a similar force sent there from Memphis within a week. CHALMERS had fallen back continually, and but little probability remained of forcing him into an engagement or cutting off his retreat.

A gentleman just arrived from Mobile says that Gen. JOHNSTON has assumed command there, and thrown about 20,000 troops into the place, in expectation of an immediate attack by the combined forces of Gens. GRANT and BANKS. They knew of Gen. BANKS' trip to Vicksburgh; that his army was being reduced to a skeleton by expiration of the troops' term of service; that Gen. GRANT was reinforcing him, and supposed the troops from here would be conveyed to the vicinity of Mobile for debarkation. An attack by the 1st of September was confidently expected. He says, further, that Herculean efforts are being made to strengthen the place, and, if not taken soon, it will be well nigh impregnable. They supposed Gen. SHERMAN would march overland to cooperate, and a part of Gen. JOHNSTON's army was to contest his advance. ENTRE NOUS.

IMPORTANT ORDERS BY GEN. GRANT.

RULES GOVERNING EXPRESS COMPANIES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 21, 1863.
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 215.—The following rules are hereby established for the Government of express companies doing business within this Military Department, and will be strictly enforced.

1. All express companies opening offices within insurrectionary States of this command must first obtain authority to do so from the Treasury Department of the United States.

2. All packages brought into the said States must be addressed to the care of corps, division or post Commanders, the Chief Quartermaster or Chief Commissary, or the Post Quartermaster or Post Commissary.

3. All packages sent from any of the insurrectionary States must be delivered to the express company carrying them by one of the officers enumerated in the foregoing paragraph.

4. It will be the duty of all officers authorized to send or receive packages by express to see that nothing is sent, or received, not in strict conformity with orders on the subject.

5. It will be the duty of Provost-Marshals to examine all packages sent from each military post, and see that they are indorsed by an officer authorized by this order to send packages by express, and also to see that express companies have authority from the Treasury Department of the United States to open their offices. By order of
Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, Acting Assistant Adjutant Gen.

THE MAILS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
VICKSBURGH, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 216.—The establishing of mails within the insurrectionary States of this department being for the exclusive benefit of the military authorities and those connected therewith, the following regulations are established, and will be observed, till otherwise ordered, by all persons employed in their transmission, at all military posts south of Memphis, Tennessee.

1. Postmasters will transmit no letters but those coming from designated military authorities, nor deliver any received at their respective offices to citizens or civilians, excepting through the same channels.

2. Mails will be made up at department, corps, division, and post headquarters, and by all Provost Marshals, Quartermasters, and Commissaries, sent regularly to the post-offices by them; and promptly forwarded by the postmaster of each post.

3. The military authorities above designated will forward no letters from any citizen in an insurrectionary State in this department without first examining the same and marking their approval thereon.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, Acting Ass't.-Adjutant Gen.

The Italian Liberals to President Lincoln.

A LETTER WRITTEN BY GARIBALDI.

The following is the letter written by GARIBALDI and addressed to President LINCOLN, to which reference has been made in our European telegrams:

CAPRERA, Aug. 6, 1863.

To Abraham Lincoln, Emancipator of the Slaves in the American Republic:

If in the midst of your Titanic battles our voice can yet reach you, let us, O LINCOLN, free sons of COLUMBUS, send you a word of good wishes and of admiration for the great work that you have begun.

Heir of the aspirations of Christ and of JOHN BROWN, you will pass to posterity with the name of the Emancipator—more enviable than any crown or any human treasure.

An entire race of men, bowed by selfish egotism under the yoke of Slavery, is, at the price of the noblest blood of America, restored by you to the dignity of man, to civilization and to love.

America, mistress of liberty to our fathers, opens again the solemn epoch of human progress, and while she astonishes the world by her gigantic daring, she makes us sorrowfully think how this old Europe, which also fighting so great a battle for liberty, finds neither mind nor heart to equal her's. While the revelers in despotism raise their bacchanalian rejoicings over the fall of a free people, let free men religiously keep sacred the day of the fall of Slavery. There are mysterious parallels in history—the robbery of Mexico and the Lincoln Proclamation. Prosperity to you, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, pilot of Liberty; hail to all you who for two years have fought and died around her regenerating banner; weal to you, redeemed sons of Ham—the free men of Italy kiss the glorious marks of your chains!

The address is signed by the Italian Liberals, the first being that of GUISEPPE GARIBALDI.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

Addresses and Discussions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1863.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, commenced its sessions at the South Congregational Church in this city, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, the President, A. P. STONE, Esq., in the chair. The Institute was welcomed to the city by Mr SAWYER, the Principal of the High School, and to the State by His Excellency Gov. GILMORE. The President responded in behalf of the Institute, and proceeded to deliver the usual annual address. The first matter for discussion on the programme, was, "What instruction is best adapted to prepare our pupils to appreciate and discharge their duties as citizens and patriots?"

Mr. ADAMS, of Newton, spoke at considerable length, advocating a more general and thorough training in all our schools in the principles and nature of a Democratic Government; and, above all, he thought there should be more direct teaching as to the importance of freedom. Even a little child can understand that freedom for all is the great law of God. He stated that a text-book would soon be published happily adapted to supply a want in this respect, and which will give an opportunity to teach children the fundamental principles of our General Government.

Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, would have three things taught: First, simple, downright obedience; second, a decent regard for the opinions of men, and third, a true idea of liberty.

Messrs. SHELDON, of Newton; CROSBY, of Nashua; Dr. CUTTER, of the army; Hon. NATHAN HEDGES, of Newark, and others, continued the discussion with much spirit.

At the close of the afternoon exercises a communication was received from the Governor, inviting the Institute to visit the State Reform School at Manchester, to-morrow morning at 7½ o'clock, which invitation was thankfully accepted. There is a large number of the members of the Institute present, and the large church was well filled. Among the number were some of the originators of the Institute thirty-three years ago. The hotels are overflowing already, but the hospitality of the citizens will supply the lack of accommodations at the public houses. There are many officers and soldiers in the city now who have just returned from different points, being nine months' men. The lecture this evening is to be by Rev. H. E. PARKER, the Pastor of the South Congregational Church. The meetings of the Institute are held in that church, contrary to the expectation of the Institute, because the City Hall has been taken for use as a hospital for returned soldiers.

Second Day's Proceedings.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Aug. 26.

The exercises of the Institute were commenced this morning by singing the tune America, and by prayer by Rev. Mr. GREGORY, superintendent of Schools in Michigan. The question, "Would the general introduction of Object Teaching into our schools be beneficial," was first discussed. Mr. N. A. CALKINS, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in New-York City, opened the discussion, and spoke more than half an hour, expressing the conviction that if the subject was properly understood, and if Object Teaching were judiciously practiced, it should be a part of the instruction in all schools. In the course of his remarks he gave many illustrations of the method he would pursue. He would not make object teaching alone the great end, but would introduce it in connection with reading, spelling and other branches, and thus cultivate habits of observation.

Mr. BROOKS, of the Millersburgh Normal School, Pennsylvania, next spoke. He was much in favor of Object Teaching, and especially for three reasons; First—Because it is founded upon the true philosophy of mental development, being founded in nature, and recognizing the principle of developing the perceptive faculties first. The second reason is that it cultivates habits of observation; and, thirdly, it teaches logical processes of induction. These reasons were fully and clearly supported by illustration and appropriate argument.

After a brief recess, Prof. MARK BAILEY, of Yale College, was introduced as the lecturer, who occupied an hour and a half in giving his views of the best method of teaching reading and elocution. He was satisfied that the best methods of teaching reading are not employed. In the art of expression nature begins with the idea. The child does not learn perfect articulation before the idea he wishes to express prompts him to make an effort to express it; and it is by continued effort to express thought that the child masters the difficulties of articulation. The object of teaching reading is to enable the child to express naturally the thoughts and feelings which they have. No art is good which does not aim at this; no art is successful which does not accomplish this. The analysis and classification of a piece for reading must be founded on the spirit and sense, and not on the grammatical construction of the piece. Good elocution is the expression of ideas with appropriate tones of voice. But how can we give expression to what is not clearly understood? Hence, as a prerequisite to any excellence, there must be a study of the ideas of a piece, or the thoughts and feelings to be read. Now this analysis must be rooted in the sense and spirit of the piece, because all expression must be inspired by the feeling, or it cannot be natural. If we wish to conceive of and express ideas clearly, we must analyze the piece with regard to the kind or genus, and next as to the individuals under that kind. First inquire what is the general kind of the piece; secondly, what are the individual ideas; and, thirdly, what is the relative importance of the ideas. Unless this is done thoroughly, we cannot attempt to express the general spirit of the piece. The general ideas are so set in the piece that we estimate it from that standard; and there is no standard but taste except this. If the general spirit is emotional, it must be read accordingly. Prof. B. classified the kinds of reading as emotional, bold, joyous, subdued, noble, sarcastic and impassioned. He proceeded to illustrate further the necessity of method in analyzing pieces, to determine their style of reading, as to pitch, time, force, quantity and stress. The whole lecture was given in a most lively and interesting manner, and secured the undivided attention of the Institute, and its applause. The storm in the morning did not hinder a full attendance, and the meeting, thus far, may be regarded as fully equal to the average in importance and interest.

Third Day's Proceedings.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Aug. 27, 1863.

Yesterday afternoon the lecture before the Institute was by Hon. J. M. GREGORY, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan. It was a lengthy and most thorough examination of the present systems of education, and a plea for a more philosophical training in the three departments of personal, social and religious culture. He set out with the statement that education is summed up in the words *destiny* and *development*—destiny, its law; development, its force. The problem of education is a problem of three unknown quantities; and it requires three independent equations for its solution. The first problem shows the child on the one side, an infant being, with its native powers. On the other side stands the universe of facts, nature with its forces, life, laws and knowledges. The work of education is to develop childhood into a full-grown, wise and virtuous manhood, that it may dwell on the earth and become a wise, acting, regal soul. In the second equation the child is again found on one side, with his social affections and wants; and on the other, society, the world of mankind, with its families, brotherhoods and states—its social order. Here, again, the question is to find food for the growth of the child, and fit him for his social destiny. The other equation is a nobler and a Divine one—one of vast inequalities. It exhibits on one side the child again, but now gifted with immortality, endowed with ineradicable religiosity, and filled with fears and hopes which transcend both time and sense. Over on the other side is God, with his Divine providence and government. This is the last and highest problem. The principles thus stated were applied closely to the various educational processes in the world, and a truer educational philosophy was presented. The lecture was listened to with great interest, as containing many original and valuable suggestions.

A discussion on the best method of teaching reading followed. Hon. G. F. THAYER, of Keene, N. H., and formerly a distinguished Boston teacher, commenced the discussion. This discussion was exceedingly animated. Mr. THAYER particularly exhibited all the zeal and earnestness of a convert to some new idea, although he has made teaching the business of a long life, and has been successful in the particular department under discussion. Mr. GREGORY, of Michigan, also took part in the discussion, and approved of teaching children to read without having first taught them the alphabet. He thought that to be the philosophical method, and would have no other so far as he could prevent it. Mr. CLAFLIN, of Newton, and others followed.

In the evening, a lecture was given by Rev. B. G. NORTHRUP on school superintendency. After which C. C. COFFIN, "Carleton," of the Boston *Journal*, gave a description of some of the battle-scenes he had witnessed in the course of his duty as a correspondent. Beginning with that of Fort Donelson, and giving one scene, a bayonet charge, he then described the closing scene at the battle of Gettysburg, and another at Antietam. The audience listened with breathless attention except when at the conclusion of his masterly descriptions, rivaling VICTOR HUGO in his description of Waterloo, they burst forth with applause. Prof. DAVIS and his friends again enlivened the meeting of the evening with excellent songs.

Thursday morning the meeting was opened with singing, and by prayer by Rev. B. G. NORTHRUP, of Laranville, Mass. The matter of object teaching was then taken up. Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, in the course of some remarks in favor of it, showed an oak leaf, claiming that it was from the tree on which DANIEL WEBSTER hung his scythe, when his father told him to hang it to suit himself; and then he went on to say that a boy who had a leaf from the tree, presented to him in that way, would be led to think about the tree, and then about WEBSTER, and would be like him. Mr. J. D. PHILBRICK, Superintendent of the Boston Schools, protested against such a use of object teaching, believing that it was absurd to suppose that the mere presentation of a leaf from a tree, and talking about it, could lead to any valuable result in making a man or boy like DANIEL WEBSTER. Prof. SANBORN, of St. Louis, ridiculed the matter contained in many of the books on object teaching, and thought it too trifling in many cases, and in others too difficult, while most of the matter was such as was of no real benefit for young children, and, if learned, would be crowded out of the mind when more important studies were attended to in later life. Messrs. NORTHRUP, PHILBRICK and STANLEY, of Nashua, continued the discussion, and, when the matter was laid on the table, the general impression resulting from the discussion was, that object teaching to a certain extent always has been and always will be practiced by every good teacher; that is, he will employ, on proper occasions, tangible and visible objects to convey ideas of the subjects taught, so far as he can do it successfully; and he will not make object teaching an end, but only a means of facilitating explanations in all the sciences.

Rev. E. B. FOSTER was the lecturer for the forenoon, who spoke of the "*Methods to be employed with dull scholars.*" There are three which he would recommend: first, appeal to the perceptive faculties; second, secure a wise administration of discipline; third, adapt instruction to the natural bent of the mind.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Aug. 28, 1863.

The report of the Treasurer, WM. D. TICKNOR, Esq., shows the treasury to be in a fair condition, having a balance on hand of some $341 34.

By invitation of Dr. BARTLETT, the Institute visited the Insane Asylum at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. There are 205 patients in the institution now, of whom a majority of about 20 are females.

At the opening of the session for the afternoon, officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Rev. J. FREEMAN CLARKE, of Boston, was the lecturer for the afternoon. At the close of his lecture the Institute went, by invitation of Gen. HINKS, to witness a dress parade by the regiment encamped here. One conscript escaped last night by the aid of two of the guard, whom he bribed with $100. The two soldiers have been placed in irons and in close custody.

At the opening of the evening session, Dr. BARNARD, of Hartford, introduced, with appropriate remarks, a series of resolutions and a petition to Congress in favor of changing the mode of appointment of cadets to our military and naval schools. He said that, of the fifty-four, recently appointed by members of Congress, only one spelled all the words of a short sentence correctly. The sentence contained six lines and was written by the candidates. One of them mis-spelled twenty-three words, and four twenty-one. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The several States were then called, and delegates were called on to respond, giving some statement of the condition of education in their respective States. Mr. Bulkley, Superintendent of the Schools of Brooklyn, responded for New-York; Hon. Nathan Hedges, for the State through which the Camden and Amboy Railroad runs; Hon. D. N. Camp, for the Nutmeg State; Prof. Sanborn, for Missouri; Samuel A. Briggs, Esq., for Illinois; Capt. Mowrey, for Rhode Island; Hon. Joseph White, Secretary of the Board of Education, for Massachusetts; Prof. Brooks, of Millersburgh, for Pennsylvania; Mr. Littlefield, of Bangor, for Maine; and Jonathan Tenney, Esq., for New-Hampshire.

The sessions of the Institute have been greatly enlivened by the excellent music by Prof. B. B. DAVIS and his associates, and all the circumstances connected with this thirty-fourth meeting of the Institute have been propitious. The Institute sung the Doxology, "Praise God," &c., in closing, after Prof. Davis and choir had sung, in a most effective style, the Marseilles Hymn.

To-morrow, by invitation of Gov. GILMORE, those who choose to remain will visit the Reform School at Manchester by a special train; and then, at a reduced fare, they will make a trip to Lake Winnipesaukee. About a hundred members visited the lake to-day.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Question Settled.

SPECIAL ORDER FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The following order from Adjutant-General SPRAGUE settles the long-pending question as to whether this regiment is with Gen. CORCORAN or remains in the City of New-York:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 22, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 576.—The opinions and conclusions of the Courts of Inquiry, convened in the City of New-York on the 24th day of February, 1863, by virtue of Special Orders No. 1, dated headquarters First division, N. G. S. N. Y., February 17, 1863, under instructions from these headquarters of February 14, 1863, to Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD, commanding First division, National Guard, of the State of New-York, are hereby confirmed, which are as follows, viz.:

1. That the Sixty-ninth regiment, National Guard, of the State of New-York, did not volunteer to go into the service of the United States.

2. That the Sixty-ninth regiment, National Guard, of the State of New-York, did not enter the service of the United States as a part of the Corcoran Legion.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed) JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adj't-Gen.
Official.
CHAS. EVANS, Acting Assistant Adj't-General.

Gen. Rosecrans on Slavery.

The following extract from a letter written by Major-Gen. WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS, detailing his opinions on the Slavery question, which his actual experience in the field has forced him to adopt, is published in the Philadelphia *Press*:

I am glad to see the splendid stand you have taken against Slavery, with all its horrors, barbarities and shocking immoralities. Slavery is dead, and nothing can resuscitate it. To understand this fully you should pay us a visit. * * Slavery is doomed, and those who now uphold it will soon be held up to public odium and execration. No statesman will vindicate it, no friend of human progress will stretch forth a hand to break its fall. * * * * Almighty God has certainly ordained the destruction of Slavery in this country, where it has been more offensive and immoral than in any other. * *

W. S. ROSECRANS.

What Greek Fire Is.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may be interesting to many of your readers who are at a loss to understand the origin and exact meaning of the term "*Greek fire*," just now appearing in all the papers, in connection with the accounts of the bombardment of Charleston, to be reminded that a full description of the aforesaid inflammable projectile is found in the fifth volume of *Gibbons' Rome*, page 280 and following. It was made up of a composition, in which *naphtha, sulphur* and *bitumen* were the principal ingredients, and immediately, on exposure to the air, burst into a flame, which was only intensified by the application of water.

This substance was first used by the Romans when Constantinople was attacked by the Saracens, about the middle of the tenth century, and, being projected through copper tubes, it sent death and destruction into the midst of the fleet of the barbarian invaders. We earnestly hope that the Greek fire, reproduced in this nineteenth century, may prove efficacious in sending not only *conflagration* into the home of rebellion, but *consternation* into the hearts of all the traitors in the land. G. H. G.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF AN ENGLISH LORD.—On the arrival of the British steamer *Corsica* at Jersey City, Friday, a complaint was preferred by J. D. HARRIS against FREDERICK AINSLIE, charging him with having stolen during the passage, a draft on the Bank of England, amounting to £300. The accused, who is reported to be a Lord, denied the charge, and appeared to be very much surprised when taken into custody; but upon examining his trunk the draft was discovered at the bottom among a number of other papers. The proof being conclusive against the Lord, he sent for his friend HARRIS, and after asking forgiveness and promising to make the matter satisfactory, the parties appeared before Recorder MARTINDALE, and the complaint was withdrawn. They both occupied the same stateroom on the passage to this port, and appeared to be on the most intimate terms until HARRIS discovered his loss, when he ordered the accused to procure another berth. It is furthermore alleged that no less than twenty-five persons came in this steamer from Havana, who, for the past eighteen months have been engaged in the blockading business, and having made considerable money, are now on their way to England.

FIRE AND ARREST FOR INCENDIARISM.—Officers CORNELL, CAMMETT, ROGERS, BRAMAN and GRAHAM, of the Twenty-third Precinct, attended a fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in Third-avenue, near Eighty-fourth-street, and having extinguished the flames, they entered the premises and found kerosene oil had been poured over the floor and furniture, and then set on fire. They also discovered that a fire had been kindled on the second floor. The proprietor of the house, JOSEPH McDONNELL, was arrested and held to await the action of the Fire-Marshal. McDONNELL is insured for $3,500 in the Continental Insurance Company.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.—HENRY H. MOULTON was arrested yesterday by Officer ORR, of the First Precinct, charged with forging a letter of credit, purporting to have been drawn on Messrs. LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & Co., of No. 115 Broadway, for the sum of $1,500. The names of the firm of Messrs. ADOT, SPAULDING & Co., of Havana, were signed to the letter. Mr. GEO. W. PALMORE, of the firm of LUDLAM & Co., was the complainant in the case. The accused was taken to the Tombs, and after having had a hearing in the case, the Justice committed him for further examination.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner RANNEY, on the body of a woman named CATHARINE FOSS, 70 years old, a native of Germany, who died at the house of Mr. SAHLER, in Fifty-second-street. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to her death by suicide in taking a large dose of laudanum, which was procured at the store of C. H. MAY, No. 659 Ninth-avenue. We consider the druggist, in selling the laudanum in violation of the provisions of the law, liable to its penalties."

TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—The following-named persons, caught while attempting to run the blockade, were yesterday brought up from Fort Lafayette, and United States Marshal MURRAY administered to them the oath of allegiance: William H. Crippen, of New-Orleans; Wm. Lee, Mobile; Robert Goolsby, Havana; J. W. Moran, Mobile; Geo. W. Lyman, Mobile; and Samuel Shoemaker, New-Orleans.

DEATH FROM BEING BURIED UNDER AN EMBANKMENT.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house on the body of OWEN GALVIN, residing at No. 145 Worth-street. While he was at work in an excavation in Cherry-street, near Corlears, the earth caved in and buried him to the depth of several feet. He was dug out in about 15 minutes, but life was found to be extinct.

ANOTHER HEAVY RIOT-CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY.—MARY B. SUMNER has presented a claim at the Comptroller's office for the loss of personal property, consisting of furniture, clothing, &c., the contents of her boarding-house, at Nos. 1,188, 1,190 and 1,192 Broadway, which was destroyed by the mob last month. The claim foots up $56,553 90.

RECEPTION OF MANHATTAN ENGINE COMPANY.—The reception of Manhattan Engine came off last evening, according to the published programme. A large number of the Department turned out with torches and music, and the affair was quite an imposing one.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 29.—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Mrs. R. W. Jonnes, Mrs. Emily Garrick, Miss Terry, Miss E. Harland, M. J. Whitcomb, Mrs. Macauley and daughter, Henry Jackson, E. O. H. Wuner, W. Pueir, John R. Macmurdo and son, Charles C. Coburn, Joseph Schofield, O. Ryan, C. Smith, J. M. Mareted, Rev. B. Facile, Rev. Joen Cheysosterm, Dr. Mitchell and 2 sons, W. C. Bradford and lady, W. F. Angell, Otto Sareny, Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins and 3 Misses, Master George and Master Stewart, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Cayley, 2 Misses Cayley, and Miss Gamell, of Canada; A. Moager, wife and child, Thomas F. Medle, of Baltimore; Hon. P. Sumerville, Edward Irving, of Canada; Mrs. J. T. Pette and 2 children, Mrs. Malcolmson and 2 children, Mrs. Caroline Swayne and daughter, Miss Norman, Sister Francis, Oscar Stephens, Rev. D. Lenej, W. H Kainball, Samuel Down, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Lodge, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 25 | Sun sets..... 6 36 | Moon rises.. 7 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 40 | Gov. Island.. 9 19 | Hell Gate.. 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 29.

Cleared.

Steamer Concord, Newman, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Minnehaha, McGrath, Londonderry, G. & J. Knox & Co.

Brigs Time, (Br.,) Faulkner, Antigua, W. I., H. Underwood; Eugenia, (Aus.,) Mellmovich, Cork, R. C. Gurney.

Schooners Maryland, Richards, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Moonlight, Stubs, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mott Bedell, Bedell, Georgetown, Mott Bedell; J. H. Tilton, Wheaton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Enterprise, Wheaton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Mary Parker, Petty, Cherrystone, R. R. Parker; G. B. Smith, Soper, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lamartine, Grant, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Truro, (Br.,) Wh..., Londonderry, J. F. Whitney; George Warren, Pinkham, Boston, C. M. Barbour; Yankee Blade, Coombs, Boston, C. M. Barbour.

Arrived.

U. S. steam Transport Baltic, Hallet, Alexandria, D. C., with the 29th and 66th Ohio and 5th Michigan Volunteers, in command of Col. Charles Cady, 66th Ohio, Acting Brigadier General.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Petrel, Davies, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Zephyr, (of Boston,) King, Calcutta, April 1, passed Cape of Good Hope June 23, with saltpetre to order.

Brig Anna (of Sinderland,) Gray, Bermuda 9 ds., in ballast to G. F. Bulley.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (of Bermuda,) Hill, Bermuda, 8 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Bark Albert the Good (of London,) Peacock, Boston, 4 ds., in ballast to R. W. Cameron.

Brig Unico, (Aust.,) Sbataga, Genoa 61 ds., in ballast to master. 2d inst., lat. 36 30, lon. 72, in a hurricane from S. S. W., was hove on her beam ends, and was obliged to cut away the mainmast to right her; lost foretopmast, head of foremast and jibboom, with all the yards, sails and rigging attached; sprung a leak; has been under jury masts since.

Schr. Orion, (of P. E. I.,) McInness, Inagua 16th inst., with old iron, etc., to Tynes & Smythe.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Linniken, Gloucester, 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Grand Island, Reed, Newburyport, 3 ds., with molasses to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Gregory, Gloucester, 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Montezuma, Crantrell, Dennis, with fish. When coming through Hell-Gate yesterday, split mainsail.

Schr. Mary Jane, Brewster, Vinalhaven, 4 ds., with stone.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Jameson, Vinalhaven, with stone, for Staten Island.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Kenney, Salem, 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Roper & Co.

Schr. W. H. Mitchell, Eaton, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spars to Peck & Church.

Schr. Capt. John, Torrey, Bangor, 12 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Boston, with linseed to T. G. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. Tilt, Prescott, Eastport, 9 ds., with laths and fish to Sturges & Co.

Schr. William Lancaster, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Andrews, 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Geo. R. Lanfaire, Snow, Boston, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Union, Pinkham, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Ophir, Durand, Sullivan, 7 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Arabella, Wap, Addison, 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Averill, Rondout, for Roxbury.

Schr. Almira T. Briggs, Providence.

Schr. Amazon, Purdy, Providence.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Ireland, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Rogers, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Republic, Saule, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Emblem, Kelley, Dennis, with fish.

Schr. R. P. Chase, Grimm, Providence.

Schr. Buena Vista, Small, New-Haven.

Schr. Hepzibah, Lunt, Pawtucket, in ballast.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Richards, New-London.

Smack Pacific, Appleman, Bermuda 5 ds., to P. T. Barnum. Passed going into Bermuda the Confederate steamer Gladiator from Wilmington, N. C.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Sailed.

28th—Brigs Ida McLeod, Water Lilly, Norest State, Peacock, Magna Charta, Hebe, Palma, Stapley, John Butler.

Schooners John Tway, Anna Eldredge, A. Jennings, Brunette, Suwasset, Eliza & Catharine, Transit, Julia A. Halloch.

Steamer Thomas Sparks.

29th—steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Bremen, (Brem.,) George Cromwell, Chesapeake.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 29—Arr. ship John and Albert, from Cadiz July 12; brig Leader, (Br.,) from Cumberland Harbor Aug. 1, bark Emblem, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The steam transport Constitution, at Pier No. 12 North River, is loading ordnance and subsistence stores for Hilton Head.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Phillips, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Spoken, &c.

Fanny Kirchner—Old. bark, from Quebec for Melbourne, 11th inst., lat. 43 29, lon. 54 10.

Roger A Hiern—ship, hence for Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Stella—Bremen bark, bound E., July 29, lat. 47 49, lon. 17.

Tuscarora—U. S. steamer, cruising, 16th inst., lat. 43, lon. 57 23.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua 16th inst., Br. brig Petrel, for New-York, leading.